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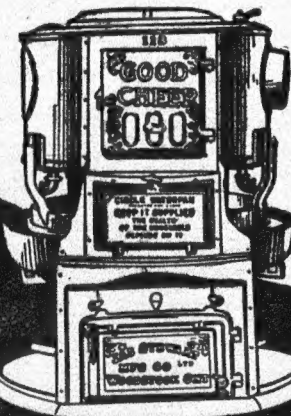
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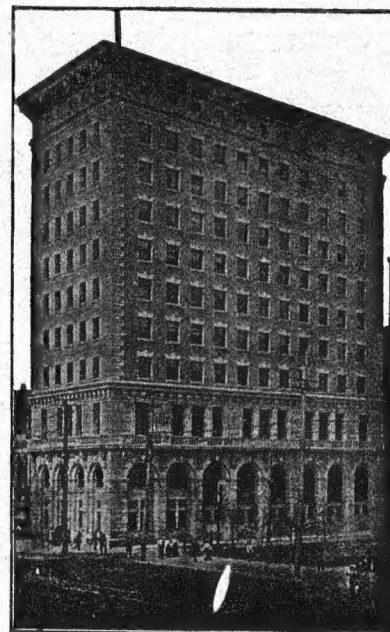
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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Number 11

CANADA'S NEW PREMIER

The rise of Robert Laird Borden to the Premiership of Canada after but fifteen years of public life is, perhaps, the most remarkable episode in the political history of Canada. In 1896, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier attained power, Mr. Borden was quite unknown outside the province of Nova Scotia. A comparatively young man of forty-two, he had contested the city of Halifax with success in the same election that brought defeat to his party. Although still in early middle life, he had built up for himself a practice at the bar of Nova Scotia averaging, it is said, \$20,000 a year. When, in the autumn of 1900, Sir Charles Tupper was beaten at the polls for a second time, it became obvious that another leader for the Conservative party must be found. Sir Charles, probably the shrewdest politician who has ever figured in Canadian public life, was himself the first to admit it and selected Mr. Borden as his successor. It took the courage of conviction for the veteran statesman to induce the Conservatives to accept as leader a newcomer from a province in which the party had been hopelessly vanquished, but such was the respect of the rank and file of the party for the views of Sir Charles that he attained his end. From the outset, Mr. Borden has had no bed of roses. While steadily gaining the respect of the country, and especially of the independent voter, he has had to face attacks within his own household from over-ambitious politicians who imagined that they could steer the party over the shoals into the harbor of office more skilfully than he. With tact, forbearance and withal with firmness, he has quelled mutiny and at the same time left no rankling sores. This was shown in the fact that in the recent campaign every follower was up in the firing line. There was no straggler or malcontent. Mr. Borden, born in 1854, is within a year or two of the same age of Laurier when he became premier. He is a most cultured man and speaks French in a conversational though not in an oratorical way. He has also delighted German voters by quoting Schiller and Goethe to them in the original tongue.

To those who have forgotten their Canadian history it may be interesting to read the names of the prime ministers of Canada since confederation. Sir John A. Macdonald served two periods in that capacity. First of all in the six years from 1867 to 1873 and again from 1878 to 1891. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, whom it is hardly necessary to tell the reader was a Liberal, served from 1873 to 1878. After the death of Sir John A. Macdonald in June, 1891, there was a succession of short-lived Conservative ministries. That of Sir John Abbott lasted from June, 1891, to December, 1892, when he died in office. That of Sir John Thompson lasted exactly two years. He died suddenly after an investiture by the late Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, in England, on December 12, 1894. His successor, Sir

Mackenzie Bowell, controlled the destinies of Canada until the end of April, 1896, when, owing to disagreements in the party ranks, Sir Charles Tupper came from England to take his place. The latter's ministry lasted a little less than two months, and he was defeated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on June 26, 1896. —Toronto Saturday Night.

CO-OPERATION AND EDUCATION

A scholarship at Ruskin College, Oxford, has been established by sixty English co-operative societies, each of which subscribes \$5 to the necessary fund. There were twelve candidates at the first examination recently held, and the scholarship was awarded to Howarth Johnson, of the Oldham Equitable Co-operative society. The examination paper contained the following questions, from which the candidates selected as many as they desired to answer:

1. How do you account for the present epidemic of strikes?
2. What do you consider to be the causes of unemployment and what remedies do you suggest?
3. What is the difference between co-operation and socialism? Which will do most for the working classes, and why?
4. Write an account of the work of your local board of guardians, and criticise it
5. Write what you know about any three of the following:
 - (a) The Lords' Veto.
 - (b) A Minimum Wage.
 - (c) Conciliation Boards.
 - (d) The Half-time System.
 - (e) Feed and Speed Methods.
 - (f) Votes for Women.
6. What do you think would be the effects of prohibiting the employment of all young persons until they reach the age of fifteen years?

Ruskin College is not part of the University of Oxford, but a working-man's college, where the students take turns at doing chores in order to keep down expenses and study history, economics, and social problems. It is a splendid training school for progressive working men who are taking their proper place in public life, and is exercising a wonderful influence in the education of the masses in Britain. There is also a National Trade Union scholarship at Ruskin College, and the present holder is an employee of the Co-operative Wholesale Society boot and shoe works at Rushden.

The preliminary hearing of the case against George Brown, charged with attempted criminal assault on Mrs. Frank Patterson, formerly Gladys Price, the Riverdale school teacher, and also with the attempted murder of William Adams, Snowflake hotel proprietor, took place on Thursday last at Morden before Police Magistrate Lake. Brown was committed for trial at the assizes on both charges.



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News from Ottawa

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, October 6—At three o'clock this afternoon the Laurier administration which came into office on July 11, 1896, gave up the ghost. The cabinet council met for the last time at eleven a.m., and it was 1.30 when the doors were thrown open and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, surrounded by several of his ministers, came down the corridor. Sir Wilfrid greeted a group of press correspondents in his usual pleasant way. "I suppose you are looking for news," he said. "Well, gentlemen, I will see His Excellency at three o'clock." That was all he said but the correspondents knew it meant that within two hours the Laurier administration would be no more. After luncheon Sir Wilfrid drove down to Rideau Hall and informed His Excellency Earl Grey that he was ready to step down and out. The Governor-General acquiesced and soon after the ex-premier's departure sent for Mr. R. L. Borden and asked him to form a ministry.

Changes Were Many

Of the seventeen members of the Laurier "cabinet of the talents" which took office over fifteen years ago, five, in addition to the ex-premier, continued members of the government till the end. They were Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Frederick Borden, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. W. S. Paterson and Hon. Sydney Fisher. The eleven who withdrew, either through resignation or acceptance of office, were: Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir Richard Scott, Sir Louis Davies, Sir William Mulock, Hon. Andrew G. Blair, Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Hon. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Hon. C. A. Geoffrion and Hon. R. R. Dobell. During the Laurier regime there were two secretaries of state, four ministers of justice, five ministers of marine and fisheries, four postmasters general, four ministers of public works, three ministers of railways, and four solicitors-general. The government served under three governors-general, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Minto and Earl Grey. Curiously enough the defeat of the former Liberal administration in 1878 coincided with the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne in Canada while the Laurier government went out of power on the eve of the arrival of royalty in Canada in the person of the Duke of Connaught.

By-Elections

As soon as the members of the new government are sworn in they will have to go back to their constituencies for

re-election. Those who are not members elect will have to seek new constituencies and unless the member elect is disposed of by being given a government post, will have to wait some time because members may resign only to the speaker of the commons and that official cannot be named until the house meets. There is no time specified by the act in which a by-election shall be held, save that eight days must elapse before the posting of the proclamation by the returning officer and the nominations. There is not likely to be opposition to the new ministers.

Fielding to Remain

The announcement that Hon. W. S. Fielding, the defeated minister of finance, will have a seat in the house has been well received. Mr. B. B. Law, who was elected Liberal member for Yarmouth, N.S., by a large majority, has offered his seat to Mr. Fielding who will probably accept it. The Ottawa Journal (Conservative) suggests that Mr. Fielding should not be opposed and by way of comment says: "Mr. Fielding, who, like Sir Wilfrid, is a man of stainless honor, who has long been generally recognized as the unnamed, but none the less certain successor to the leadership when the present chief passes off the scene, has a work to do in Parliament, and the entire house, irrespective of party, would welcome his presence. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Graham are very much needed in the coming house."

Civil Service Changes

When the Liberals won in 1896 the expectations of hundreds of party office seekers who had been without prospect of government berths for many years rose at once. But the majority were doomed to disappointment. Dismissals from the service were comparatively few and its natural growth fell short of supplying jobs for all who wanted them. The first batch of disgruntled Liberals were those who failed to get some of the good things for themselves and their relatives. History will now repeat itself. Strong pressure will be brought on the Borden government to make a clean sweep. It is believed, however, that he will follow the example set by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that nothing will induce him to treat unjustly any member of the government service simply to give some faithful party worker a place. The new civil service act protects all members of the inside service, below the rank of a deputy minister, who have attended strictly to business and not taken any part in politics. But there still remains the large outside service and a considerable number of higher officials and members of government commissions who would have no choice but to get out if they were told that their services were no longer required.

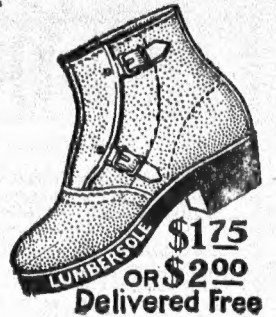
Officials Wondering

A small number of the latter propose to quit anyway, now that their Liberal friends are out of office. Hon. S. N. Parent, a former Liberal Premier of Quebec, who is chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, has announced that he will resign at an early date. Mr. C. A. Young, the Manitoba member of the commission, has also intimated his intention of dropping out. The two other members, C. F. McIsaac, formerly Liberal representative of Antigonish, N.S., and W. S. Calvert, for several years chief government whip in the house of commons, say they propose to stick to their posts. If they are not dismissed by the new government the two political parties will have equal representation on the commission, which might be the best thing in the interests of the public. It has been suggested that the members of the Canadian section of the International waterways commission will be removed. They are Sir Geo. E. Gibbon, chairman, London, Ont.; Hon. A. P. Barnhill, New Brunswick; and Aime Geoffrion, Montreal. It is doubtful if any good reason could be found for the dismissal of these men other than a desire to have them replaced by Conservatives, and Mr. Borden is not likely to consent to any such application of the spoils system. More heads are likely to fall into the basket in the west than anywhere else because of the belief that many of the officials of the

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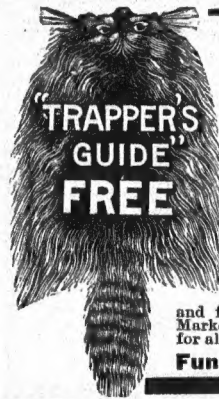
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Religion of New House

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the new house of commons by religious beliefs. Roman Catholics are in the majority with 71. The number is likely to be increased to 73 because Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Rodolphe Forget who have

Continued on Page 27

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 11th, 1911

THE CEMENT MERGER

Sir Max Aitken, member of parliament for Ashton-under-Lyne, England, addressed his constituents on September 16 at a political demonstration held at the Zoological Gardens, Manchester, and discussed with them the Canadian Cement Merger, of which he was the chief promoter. Sir Max has been somewhat severely criticized by the English press, and particularly by the London Daily News, on account of his operations in the financial world of Canada, which, to put it mildly, are not in accordance with the English idea of business ethics. The Daily News had merely quoted the statements of Sir Sandford Fleming and of a number of Canadian newspapers, yet for so doing, Sir Max dubbed that excellent and very reliable paper "the chief journal of fiction now published in all England." He had seen in that journal, Sir Max said, that he bought cement plants for \$17,000,000 and subsequently sold them to the Canada Cement Co. for \$29,000,000, and made a profit of \$12,000,000. Secondly, it was stated that he was responsible for an advance in the price of cement in Canada, variously estimated by "that journal of fiction" at from 50 cents to one dollar a barrel. Those statements, he declared, were false. He was chairman of the company which sold various cement plants to the Canada Cement Co., and his profits, he declared, amounted to not one-fortieth of the amount stated. As to his responsibility for raising the price of cement in Canada, Sir Max Aitken said he was not a director of the Canada Cement Co., and as a matter of fact the price of cement had been lower since the Canada Cement Co. was formed than it was before. Previous to the formation of the so-called combine, in 1908, he said, cement was \$1.39 a barrel in Canada, in 1910 it was \$1.34, and this year, at Montreal, it was only \$1.30.

The Daily News, in commenting on Sir Max Aitken's statement, quotes as its authorities, Sir Sandford Fleming, formerly honorary president of the Canada Cement Co., and The Grain Growers' Guide. As to the amounts paid and received respectively by the Bond and Share Co., of which Sir Max Aitken admits he was chairman, for the cement plants acquired by the Canada Cement Co., we think Sir Sandford Fleming and the balance sheet of the Canada Cement Co. are sufficient authority. In the balance sheet presented to the board of directors of the company on March 10, 1910, was the following item: "Cost of properties at dates of acquisition, together with additions to December 31st, 1909, \$27,134,786.02," and in a letter written by Sir Sandford Fleming to the vice-president of the company on the following day, Sir Sandford said:

"In my letter of March 5th I pointed out to you, what I had only then discovered, that an organization known as the Bond and Share Company had received from the Cement Company securities to be accounted for, having a face value of \$27,228,000. Eleven of the twelve properties mentioned in the prospectus have been acquired by the company, and the actual amount paid to the original owners thereof, amount in the aggregate to about \$14,629,000. Such being the case, it appears that the capital over-issued to the Bond and Share Company now stands at between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000."

As to whether or not the price of cement has been increased by the combine which Sir Max Aitken formed, we need only instance the prices paid by the city of Winnipeg, one of the largest users of cement in Canada. The merger was effected in September, 1909. Two months previously, on July 8, 1909, the city of Winnipeg purchased 25,000 barrels of cement at 50.57 cents per 100 pounds. The next time the city called

for tenders for cement was in February, 1910, five months after the merger was formed, and it received three bids, all from agents of the Canada Cement Co., and the lowest price was 64.06 cents per 100 pounds. In the following June 30,000 additional barrels were purchased, the tenders again being by different agents of the Canada Cement Co., and the lowest price quoted being 64.02 cents per 100 pounds. Thus between the price prior to the merger, of 50.57 cents per 100 pounds, and the price charged by the merger within a year of its formation there is a difference of 13½ cents per 100 pounds, which works out at 47 cents a barrel. These prices are a matter of official record, and their accuracy cannot be denied. In order to show that the price of cement had not been increased, Sir Max Aitken went back to a period when the production of cement in Canada was not equal to the demand, and when the manufacturers of that commodity were able to charge high prices in consequence. We have taken the price immediately before and immediately after the formation of the merger, when the conditions of production and consumption were both unchanged, and these show, as we have stated, an increase in the case of the purchases of the city of Winnipeg of 47 cents per barrel.

Sir Max will have some difficulty in convincing the British public that his cement deal was of a character to inspire confidence. Old England will hardly approve of such a transaction when the facts become generally known.

PROTECTION AND MORALS

One of the evils of Protectionism is its corrupting influence upon the morals of the people. Protection makes people dishonest; it stimulates selfishness and greed; it is responsible for the corruption of public life and it causes antagonism and strife between countries whose relations should be friendly and harmonious.

The protective system creates a class whose interests are essentially different from those of the people at large. It gives a few men the opportunity to practice extortion upon their fellows and to make bigger profits by gaining influence with governments and inducing them to raise the tariff. Such people are ready contributors to campaign funds which are used, often in corrupt ways, to keep in power a government which will do their bidding or to defeat a government which refuses to do so. It makes money a mighty power in politics, and leads to the corruption of governments and legislators by its beneficiaries. Protective tariffs are responsible for the oppression and extortion practised by trusts and combines. They encourage the formation of monopolies which foist inferior goods upon the people and charge extortionate prices for them. Two workmen were killed in Winnipeg recently by the fall of a concrete roof which experts declared was due to the inferior quality of cement supplied by the tariff protected cement merger. At the present time medical journals all over the United States are blaming the wool duties for a large amount of disease and death resulting from the lack of warm underclothing among the poorer people. The wool trust, they state, has cheapened the quality of its product, while at the same time maintaining prices at the highest level ever known, and many poor women and children are in consequence unable to obtain proper clothing, and the spread of disease results. The Canadian customs tariff oppresses the poor. There is no duty on diamonds, but woollen clothing, which is necessary to keep the working man and his family from freezing, is taxed 35 per cent; valuable

oil paintings are admitted free but there is a duty of 60 cents a barrel on flour, which as a result, costs more within a stone's throw of the mill where it is produced than it does in Free Trade England, 4,000 miles away.

The protective theory implies the opposition of national interests. It holds that one nation can only gain by the loss of others. It stimulates enmity and strife between the people of different countries. It says that trade between people living on opposite sides of an international boundary line is bad because "the foreigner" will get a share of the benefits of such trade. Free trade on the other hand recognizes the fact, that is taught by religion and experience alike, that the highest good of all is to be sought in the good of others, and that the true interests of men are harmonious not antagonistic, that prosperity is the daughter of good will and peace.

Then think of the fraud and deception that are practiced in the evasion of the customs laws, not only by professional smugglers but also by the most refined and conscientious of women. Corruption, evasion and false swearing are inseparable from tariffs. "Can that be good," asks Henry George, "of which these are the fruits? A system which requires such spying and searching, such invoking of the Almighty to witness the contents of every box, bundle and package—a system which always has provoked, and in the nature of man always must provoke, corruption and fraud—can it be necessary to the prosperity and progress of mankind?" We think not.

ANSWER, SIR MELVIN

Sir L. Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Co., and a member of the Canadian Senate, is at present in the West on a business trip in the interests of his company. Sir Melvin was in Winnipeg on October 4, and on the following day the Winnipeg Telegram printed the appended account of an interview with him:

"Business is poor this year on account of the continued wet weather," said Mr. Jones. "I am inclined to believe it is the worst year we have had for several years."

"With us it is a case of hard times whenever the farmers have hard times."

"There are thousands of acres of wheat not yet cut in the West, not to mention the immense amount of grain lying on the ground."

"I am going West now to confer with the district managers as to how we will meet the situation."

"Senator Jones said that the business of the Massey-Harris company was yearly extending into new fields, and was gaining ground on all sides. The firm have branches now in almost every country on the globe. He was glad to see reciprocity defeated, believing that a high tariff policy is the best for both countries. Outside of that Senator Jones had nothing to say concerning politics, as he is taken up to such an extent with the business affairs of his company that he has little time left to devote to politics."

It will be observed that Sir Melvin Jones says that "With us (that is, the Massey-Harris Co.) it is a case of hard times whenever the farmers have hard times." We are glad that in this we can agree with the president of the Massey-Harris Co. It is unquestionably true that when the farmers of this country experience hard times, the manufacturers, and in fact every class in Canada, suffer with them. It is also equally true that when the farmers enjoy good times every class shares in their prosperity, and it should be observed that while good times for the farmer bring good times for the manufacturer, good times for the manufacturer do not necessarily bring good times for the farmer. The manufacturers' good times are the result, not the cause, of the farmers' prosperity. When crops are large and prices good the farmers are not only able to meet their obligations promptly, but they are able to purchase more machinery, erect new

buildings, provide more home comforts for their families, employ more help, acquire more land and extend their farming operations. All this makes business for the transportation companies, for the merchants and for the manufacturers, and the whole country benefits. It is in the interest of the whole country, therefore, that no unnecessary burden should be placed upon the backs of the farmers, that they should be freed from all handicaps, and be given every opportunity to raise their crops with the least possible expense, and to sell them in the best markets without paying unnecessary toll to anyone. At present the farmers of Canada are handicapped by many unnecessary burdens, among which some of the chief are the tariff, high freight rates and the exclusion of their products from the markets of the United States. The tariff makes agricultural implements, cement, lumber, clothing and almost everything else that the farmer buys, unnecessarily dear. High freight rates also contribute to the cost of these necessities of the farmers' industry and in addition decrease the returns which they get from their crops. The exclusion of Canadian farm products from the United States markets, which might have been removed by reciprocity, still further reduces the price which the farmers might obtain for their crops. If these burdens, which hang as a millstone about the necks of Canadian farmers, were removed, the hard times which come with unfavorable weather and bad crops would fall less heavily upon them and consequently would not be so keenly felt by the country generally. It is a pity that Sir Melvin Jones, and the other manufacturers and financiers who seem at present to be able to dictate the policy of this country, do not realize this.

In asking that they be given freedom to buy and sell where they can do so to the best advantage, the farmers do not ask that any injustice be done to anyone else. They have no animosity toward the manufacturers, but merely desire that they be not given the protection of the tariff when they use it in order that they may charge excessive prices. As the interview quoted above states, the Massey-Harris Co. has branches in almost every country on the globe. In Great Britain, in Germany, in Russia, in Australia, in the Argentine and in all other countries where Massey-Harris implements are used, they are sold in competition with the manufactures of the whole world, and the fact that the business of the company is "yearly extending into new fields" is sufficient evidence that this business is profitable to the company. Then why cannot the Massey-Harris Co. compete with their rivals of the United States on equal terms in Canada? No good answer to this question has ever been given, and we challenge Sir Melvin Jones to give an answer while he is in the West, or any other time. Here is an opportunity for Sir Melvin Jones to show the Western farmers what benefit they are deriving from protection.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Success in any line of business requires constant study and watching in order to see that satisfactory results are being secured upon investments of all kinds. This is particularly true in cities, where competition is very keen and commerce is almost a war. No business that is conducted carelessly can exist long in this age, and even many very brilliant business men find it hard to hold their own. Small and large business firms in the cities of Canada are continually going to the wall. Not a week goes by but some large business failure is recorded. There is a great deal heard about the successful men of commerce, but little note is taken of those who go under. Nevertheless the business life of the nation is one continual struggle for efficiency. "Efficiency" is the watchword in commercial life and should be on the farm.

If farming is to come to its own, as the most important occupation of the nation, then farmers must devote more time to working for efficiency. The farmer who uses his brains to plan his business is the one who reaps success, all other things being equal. Every investment in money or labor upon the farm should be scrutinized as to results. Farming should be conducted on strict business lines. The purchasing of seed, machinery and supplies, affords an opportunity for heavy loss if not properly watched. The preparation of land for seeding at the right time means a great difference in the crops that will be harvested. The selection of certain lands for certain crops also means considerable in returns. In the case of his machinery and farm implements the farmer can very easily throw away a goodly sum of money. He can leave them where the winter snows and the summer sun will break them down more rapidly than their actual use. The selection of cattle and horses affords an excellent opportunity for business judgment, and the convenience of farm buildings means considerable loss or gain on the year's business. The comfort and convenience of the home has a tremendous effect upon the success or failure of the farming business. The wife is more closely associated with the success or failure of the business of farming than of any other business, and should be given every consideration. The selling end of the farmer's business is the place where dollars and cents count in a very tangible way. Unless this end of the business is conducted efficiently the very best results of production will be very greatly discounted. The only way by which any farmer can tell the results of the different branches of his business is by keeping books. He may find that his business has been profitable, or otherwise, but he cannot tell just where his profits came from or went to. The matter of farm bookkeeping is not a complicated affair. It should be a part of every farmer's business. By that means he has records from year to year and can profit by his former experience. Better farming and better business must go hand in hand for the proper advancement and improvement of rural conditions.

THE COMING OF THE DUKE

Before another week Earl Grey will have bid Canada farewell and the Duke of Connaught will be installed in Rideau Hall as governor-general. Earl Grey has been one of the most popular representatives of the king who have ever held office in Canada. He has taken an active interest in the progress of the nation and has steered a pretty safe course through the political sea. As an entertainer, Earl Grey has been particularly popular. Though governors-general of Canada have no power they have considerable influence, and may use it wisely or not. Let us hope that the Duke of Connaught, brother of the late King Edward and uncle of King George, will exercise during the next two years that wisdom and tact for which he is given credit. It is greatly to be feared that Ottawa will become the centre of snobbery with royalty in Rideau Hall. There is no need of any flattery or nonsensical snobbishness on the part of the Canadian people. While we all have the utmost respect for our new governor-general, let us not forget that no man in the world holds so high a position that he is not honored by being governor-general of Canada. But the duke has said he does not want any of this flummery that is being talked. He says that what has been good enough for our governors-general in the past is good enough for him. This sentiment marks him as a man of good sense and discretion. What we want in Canada is a governor-general for all the people and not for the wealthy few who secure their money through Special Privilege and spend it in apeing royalty. Let us hope that the future will not record any mistake in sending the king's uncle to Canada. Let us bid him a hearty welcome and trust that he will fulfil his duties in a business-like manner that will

win for him the approval of all the people. Also let us bid Earl Grey farewell and extend to him good wishes wherever his future duties may call him.

The press tells us daily of some great feats performed by men in some kind of a flying machine. The genius of man has conquered the air and now he can soar back and forth in the clouds with the speed of the bird. The advance in the science of aviation has cost many lives and no doubt many another good man will go to his death before aerial navigation is considered safe. The airships heavier than air that are in use now are of little or no value for other than military or scientific purposes. They have not yet demonstrated their practicability for passenger or express service. But it cannot be doubted that aviation will continue to advance until it has become one of the triumphs of the age.

If some millionaire philanthropist were to undertake to pay all the taxes of the city of Winnipeg, who would benefit? A taxless city would be such an attractive place to live in that people would flock there from all over the world, business would become more profitable as a result of the larger number of customers to be supplied, and the city would boom amazingly. And then—the landlords would raise the rent, the philanthropist's millions would flow into their pockets, and everyone else would be just as poor as before.

There will probably be another election within two years in order that the Parliament of Canada may represent the people after redistribution. If there is any big issue before the country let us hope that Mr. Borden will put it to a real Referendum at the same time that the general election is held.

Direct Legislation is growing in popularity every day in the United States. As it becomes better understood it also becomes more popular in Canada. With the progress of the times more power must be given into the hands of the people.

The Referendum is badly needed for the proper settlement of national questions. But it must be preceded by the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum in each of the provinces. Let the Prairie Provinces lead the way in this most democratic reform.

Toronto city missionaries have reported that "Suffering, disease and distress are simply appalling in Toronto." Yet Toronto is the home of many millionaires. It is to build up cities like Toronto that protective tariffs are designed.

Farmers should be careful not to thresh their grain until it is in shape. It may make a difference in grade. A great deal of grain will sell for a lower figure this fall on this account.

Fully one-third of the members who left Ottawa in July with their breases filled with hope have been left at home in the avalanche.

Premier Borden is a man with a clean record who has never broken a promise. We hope he will maintain his good record.

Weather like the present will increase the flow of grain to the world's markets and the return of the cash to the farmers pockets.

On September 30, at Winnipeg, No. 1 Nor. wheat sold at \$1.00; at Minneapolis it sold at \$1.08½.

Mr. Borden's cabinet is now complete and the business of the country will go ahead as usual.

Let every man lend a hand to spread The Guide and The Guide will reciprocate.

Imperative Need of Direct Legislation

By Hon. JOHN F. SHAFORTH

In the Twentieth Century

There can be no doubt that at the present time there is something seriously wrong as to the manner in which our legislative bodies are constituted. There is a powerful influence exerted upon many legislators and members of city councils after elections, which makes them not only ignore the principles to which they pledged themselves but in many instances wilfully and deliberately vote against their pledges. This influence further induces them to vote against all measures which have a tendency to place the government nearer to the people. The corporate interests are solidly against such measures and use every effort to defeat same. It is this condition of affairs which has caused the citizens to believe that many of the men delegated with power to enact laws, or ordinances, are often improperly influenced to cast their votes against measures which are in the interest of the people. Such improper influences may not always come in the form of a bribe in money, or a position with a salary, but often it is in the form of some advantage to be derived by such votes.

Times Have Changed

In the early history of our Republic, when combinations of capital were not thought of, those who were elected to represent their constituency could be relied upon to enact measures in the interest of the people. But since tremendous capital has become the owner of enormous enterprises, the influence of the officers and agents of such corporations by reason of the ramification of these industries, in many communities produces such powerful effects that their active opposition to measures, in a legislature or city council, almost insures the defeat of same. During the session of a legislature the lobbyists of many of these corporations swarm the corridors and committee rooms of the capitol, exerting all their powers by legitimate or illegitimate means, to defeat such measures.

Lincoln's Prophecy

It seems that the time has nearly arrived which was so unerringly prophesied by Abraham Lincoln when he wrote on November 21, 1864, to his friend, Wm. S. Elkins, as follows:—

"Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing its close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of the flower of the American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that the nation may live. It has been indeed a trying hour for the Republic, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

No matter what may be the cause it is certain that a most appalling condition exists in most of the states in the Union with respect to the passage of measures in behalf of the masses. Representative government is good only when it represents the will of the people. When it represents those who seek Special Privileges or advantages, it is time some measures should be enacted to compel legislators and members of councils to respond to the will of those who elected them to office.

Tools of Democracy

The two most important measures that have been devised to compel true representative government, in states and cities, are the Initiative and Referendum laws. The principles upon which they are founded are those which find expression in the declaration of Independence in the statement that the "just powers of government are derived from the governed."

The Initiative law is that which gives

to the people the right by petition to compel the submission of proposed ordinances and laws to the voters of a city state, and make them effective by a majority vote. The law in Colorado provides that citizens to the number of eight per cent. of the vote cast at the last preceding general election may sign and file, in the office of the secretary of state four months before general election, a petition for the passage of any law, setting forth in full the proposed law. Thereupon the secretary of state shall publish the proposed law, with notice that the question of its adoption will be submitted at the next general election, to the voters who shall by a short designation printed on the ballot, vote for or against the same. If the law is approved by the majority of votes cast, the measure becomes a law of the state. As it is laborious and expensive to procure the signatures of the requisite number of voters to the petition, the legislature is always appealed to first to enact the measure.

Cannot Corrupt a People

Under our form of government all laws are supposed to represent the will of the majority. Then by what line of reasoning can people object to the will

it is impossible to corrupt the majority of an entire city or state. Even if this could be done they would find that it would be too expensive and consequently would not be undertaken.

Public is Intelligent

Under the Initiative the appeal in behalf of measures must be to the reason and not to selfish motives, and hence is a great educator of the people. Experience demonstrates that the electors do vote on measures submitted and that they vote intelligently upon the same. For instance, in the state of Oregon the vote in 1904 upon the direct primary law, with direct selection of United States senators, received 56,205 in favor to 16,354 votes in opposition; upon the local option law in said state 43,316 votes were in favor to 40,198 votes against the measure. In 1908 in the same state, the recall power on public officials was adopted by a vote of 58,381 to 31,002 and the Corrupt Practices Act, governing elections, at the same election was adopted by a vote of 54,042 to 31,301. When it is considered that the total vote in Oregon in 1904 was 85,595 and in 1908, 110,590, it can readily be seen that great interest was taken by the people in the measure submitted by the Initiative

injustice to the people. When such action occurs, people denounce it, cry out against the shame, and sometimes threaten with the halter the men who are guilty of the betrayal of the public trust, but this can do no good under the present system. The law still remains; the summary execution of the guilty parties would be criminal acts themselves and would not be tolerated, but the guilty parties are permitted to remain in office, wielding such power as they may possess by virtue of their position, in influencing the votes to maintain them or their party in office. By the time the next general election is held, many other issues have grown up and it becomes almost impossible to concentrate the odium of the passage of such outrageous measures upon the candidates responsible therefor.

Power and the People

The sanctity of the vote of the majority of the people upon the approval or rejection of a legislative act is always satisfactory when the election is fair. The principle of the Referendum is not radical. In almost every state in the union for a century it has been the practice to refer many questions to the people. The question of the adoption of amendments to the constitution; the local option law; the issuance of bonded indebtedness; many local laws have been submitted to the people of a state or locality with most gratifying results.

Under the Initiative and Referendum the legislator no longer becomes the important personage, upon whose vote mighty questions are determined, and, consequently, the great corporate interests by direction or indirection will seek to influence his vote. The mighty power then is transferred to the people and the great interests must present measures which the people believe are right in order to get them ratified by the Referendum vote.

Oregon Leads

There are provisions in most of the constitutions of the states of the union which throw restrictions upon the actions of the legislative bodies in order to prevent the passage of laws contrary to the wishes of the people. The courts of our land have generally construed strictly those constitutional provisions, even when the law enacted is a good measure. The tendency of the courts upon constitutional provisions in my judgment would be greatly modified if the same measures were submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. The sanctity of the vote of the people upon a measure would even effect the judiciary in the construction of laws and constitutional provisions. The state of Oregon has the best laws of any commonwealth in the Union. These excellent laws have been placed upon its statute books by reason of having the power to submit the same to the people under the Initiative and Referendum.

The contention that the people will enact unwise measures is predicted upon the theory that they are incapable of self-government. Inasmuch as the end of all government is the happiness of its citizens, is it not absurd to contend that people will hurt themselves by their own votes upon measures submitted to themselves? Do you believe that the average legislator can decide for you what you want better than you can decide for yourself?

How it Spreads

The adoption of the Initiative and Referendum will place in the hands of the people the tools by which they can force the enactment of good measures; laws which the masses of the people favor. Under them infamous laws cannot be enacted, and corrupt and untrustworthy officials, when detected cannot longer represent a good constituency. The rule of the people in my judgment is the most important question of the age. The people become indignant on account of the repeated and flagrant violations of public duty by men who pledge reforms and then after election forget and deliberately

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HON. R. L. BORDEN

This is a snapshot of the Premier taken while speaking during the campaign

of that majority being expressed directly by the people who constitute that majority. True representative government does not exist at the present time. The corrective of retiring the legislators from office at the next general election is too remote to be effective. The law of the Initiative removes the temptation of the legislator to vote against the will of the people because it removes the interest of those seeking Special Privileges, or the defeat of popular measures in his vote. Great corporate interests will not spend money endeavoring to get legislators, or members of councils to vote against measures desired by the people, when they know that the people can at their own initiative, present for passage before the voters of the city or state the same measures. The only resort of such interests then will be in the attempt to bribe the people, and it will be found that

law. They vote intelligently upon measures.

The Referendum is a measure by which the people may annul laws enacted by legislative bodies. It provides that upon the petition of citizens to the number of five per cent. of those who voted at the last preceding general election, any law, or ordinance, enacted may be suspended in its operation until the people of the state or city shall decide by a vote whether the same shall be annulled. The petition to refer the law or ordinance to the people must be filed within ninety days after the enactment thereof, with the secretary of the State in the one case or with the city clerk in the other.

Guilty in Office

Often we find that a legislature or city council has passed a measure which is outrageous in its provisions and a gross

The Girl in the Light Blue Dress

By RICHARD MARSH

It might have been heat; perhaps it was because he was in an unusually languid mood. The fact remained that Mr. Hugh Stewart, having placed himself on the couch in his own apartment, fell fast asleep—in the middle of the afternoon. He slept till something roused him. It took him some seconds to realize that he had been asleep; when he had got so far he continued to lie still, wondering what had happened. Something had, or he would hardly have come out of sleep quite so suddenly. All at once there was a sound as of someone moving—someone who moved with a swishing noise. The room was empty when he lay down—who could have come into it since? Who wished when moving? A trifle bewildered, he raised himself on his elbow to look about him.

Which of the two was the more surprised, he or the lady, was a moot question. As he might have guessed, had he his senses more about him, the person whose movements had caused that rustling sound was of the feminine sex. She stood by the little centre table. Mr. Stewart was not only very young, but he was even younger than he thought, and susceptible to a degree of which he had no notion. It seemed to him that she was the most entrancing vision he had ever seen; possibly the effect was enhanced by the fact that it was so unexpected, and that he had so recently come out of slumber. She was gown in blue—light blue, the proper Cambridge tint. He was an undergraduate of Trinity Hall; to his confused senses it seemed that the shade was of the nature of a delicate compliment. Her light blue hat was worn at the back of her head, at an angle which became her uncommonly well. She was fair, with blue eyes, and did not look more than nineteen.

As is not unusual in a delicate situation, the lady was the first to speak—rather haltingly.

"I beg your pardon; I'd no idea—"

She did not say of what she had no idea; there she stopped.

He could hardly be said to have filled the hiatus.

"I'm awfully sorry; but—if I'd only known—"

There he stopped; scrambling off the couch as if he had been guilty of an impropriety in allowing himself to be found upon it. Then, apparently, she completed her sentence; speaking with a certain little air of disdain which, to his thinking, became her infinitely well.

"I'd no idea the room was yours."

"No, of course not; I suppose you wouldn't. As a matter of fact, it is mine."

"The window was open."

He glanced at it; at that moment it was closed.

"Yes, I expect it was; it's rather warm this afternoon. As a matter of fact, I left it open."

"I was coming along, when all at once I was overtaken by an attack of faintness. Seeing the window open, without thinking what I was doing I came in."

She sank down on to a chair in an attitude which suggested that that attack of faintness was overtaking her again. His concern at the sight of her condition was greater than his command of words. He could only make blundering suggestions.

"Is there anything I can do for you? Is there anything I can get?"

She shook her pretty head with a languid grace which to his exalted fancy made her almost flower-like.

"Nothing, thank you. I shall be better presently. Will you please leave me?"

He moved towards the door. If it occurred to him that, considering it was his room, there was about the request an element of coolness, there was nothing in his bearing to show it.

"Shall I send anyone to you?—my aunt's maid?—she's a most excellent woman."

The proposition scarcely met with a cordial reception; the lady sat up with a sudden rigidity which seemed to suggest that it had itself gone some way towards effecting a cure. Her tone was almost sharp.

"You will certainly not send anyone to me. I know what is the matter with me better than anyone else; I shall be all

right presently if I'm left alone. You must promise me that you will not send anyone to me—it will only make me worse; promise that you will not even tell anyone that I am here. I trust you; promise me."

"Of course I won't tell anyone if—if you don't want me to."

"Then be so good as to understand that I do not want you to. Now, please, go."

He went—turned out of his own room as if he had been the intruder, not she. He almost fell into the arms of his aunt's maid.

"Master Hugh!" she observed, "your aunt wants to see you at once."

He went up to his aunt's room on the first floor. At the door was a chambermaid; close by was a waiter; within were the manager of the hotel and his aunt, who was plainly in a state of considerable agitation. Mrs. Macartney—who, physically, was nearly as broad as she was long—had a habit, when she was at all excited, of appearing to gasp for breath. She was evidently excited then.

"So it's you!" she exclaimed. "Where have you been? I've been looking for you all over the place!"

"My dear aunt, I've been in my room!"

She went on, paying no heed to what he said.

"Monte Carlo's a nice place! It's a den of thieves. They may well call it the dust heap of Europe! And this is a nice hotel! Hughie, I've been robbed! That's the sort of hotel this is!"

She glanced at the manager with so much meaning that the functionary made what proved to be a futile effort to divert the lady's wrath.

"If madam will permit me, I would observe—"

But she would permit him to observe nothing. She went breathlessly on:—

"I was going out, as I told you I meant to do, for a run in the car, and just as I got into the hall I suddenly remembered that I had left my rings and my bracelets, and my watch and chain, and a pearl necklace and a gold purse and two thousand five hundred francs in notes, and some other things which I shall recollect when I have time to think, on the table in my room. I came rushing back to get them. Directly I opened the door I saw, standing by the table, just about where I am, a woman—a creature in a pale blue dress."

"In a what, aunt?"

The question came from Mr. Stewart.

"I said in a pale blue dress—don't speak clearly enough, or are you deaf?—and a hat to match; both the gown and the hat were perfect. I shouldn't be surprised if both of them came from the Rue de la Paix. I took it that it was someone come to see me, though I couldn't think for the moment who it was, and I was just about to advance to her and say 'Good afternoon,' when she ran across the floor on to the balcony and vaulted over the railing into mid air. I never was so horrified in my life—I screamed!"

"I heard madam scream."

This was the manager.

"Oh, you did! It's a consolation, in an hotel like this, to know that someone does at least hear something; I suppose if I'd been killed you'd have heard me being murdered. I was so taken aback that I nearly lost my senses; it was some seconds before I regained sufficient self-possession to enable me to approach the balcony and look over the railing. I imagined myself to have witnessed a suicide; I quite expected to see the creature lying in a huddled mass below, instead of which there was not a vestige of her to be seen."

"After all," pointed out the manager, "it is only about twelve feet from madam's balcony to the ground; for an active young woman not such a very difficult jump."

"Perhaps not for you, or for the persons who are in the habit of frequenting your hotel. I know that if I fell off that balcony I should never expect to rise again. However, when I discovered that there was no one there, and no one even in sight, I was so bewildered that for some moments I felt that I must be dreaming, and that there really had been no young woman in a light blue dress. It was only when I came back into the

room that I began to realize what kind of a hotel this actually was. My rings, my bracelet, my watch and chain, my pearl necklace, my gold purse, my two thousand five hundred francs, to speak of nothing else, has vanished—with that girl in the light blue dress. Then I understood; the creature was a thief—a brazen as well as an athletic thief—probably one of the persons who are in the habit of frequenting this hotel, and who think nothing of a twelve foot jump. Very well! Since the creature is probably well known as an habitué of the house, I shall insist upon her being immediately arrested; and I shall expect my property to be at once returned to me, or adequate compensation made upon the spot."

Mrs. Macartney was very short of breath indeed before her eloquence was exhausted. When the hotel manager went so far as to venture to point out, with the profoundest courtesy, that she had been guilty of what resembled contributory negligence in leaving her valuables exposed, she worked herself into such a state of agitation that her maid, Packham, insisted in turning both men out of the room as the only means of warding off from her mistress an attack of hysterics.

Parting from the manager at the foot of the staircase, Mr. Stewart moved towards his own room, slowly, as one at a loss. Stopping outside his door, he tapped at a panel; he had a feeling that he was not entitled to enter his own premises without at least giving warning. When, after an interval, no answer came, he entered the room. It was empty. Quite what he had expected to find he could not have said. The silence had troubled him. He thought it possible that the entrancing vision—conscience-stricken, ashamed, realizing that she was brought to bay, that escape was hopeless—had been guilty of that desperate act which his aunt had supposed her to be perpetrating when she saw her vault over her balcony into "mid air."

Stay! What was that? Heavens! what could it be? There on the floor, as if it had been hurriedly thrown down, was what looked like a light blue dress, and on an adjacent chair was a light blue hat. On the back of the chair on which at present reposed that light blue hat had been a suit of his—a gray tweed suit. The suit was gone. It dawned upon him also that a green felt hat had vanished off the table.

That evening he dined with Mrs. Puttenham. Mrs. Puttenham was a widow with whom, during the last two or three days, he had almost convinced himself he was in love. Being only fifteen or sixteen years older than he was she found him, on the whole, amusing. They were a partie carree that night at her flat in the Villa des Fleurs; Colonel Trefusis and Miss Blaine were the other two. After dinner, wandering about the small salon, he came upon a photograph, the sight of which made him exclaim:—

"Why, what on earth—who is this?"

Mrs. Puttenham who was sitting by the open window all alone—Colonel Trefusis had gone on with Miss Blaine to the rooms—had been conscious that the young gentleman's attentions had not been so entirely centered upon herself as heretofore. Her guest's sudden exclamation, after quite a perceptible interval of silence, made her start.

He was holding out to her the portrait of a young woman. She regarded him with rather an acid smile.

"Do you think it is quite nice of you to make a fuss about another girl when I am here?"

"I say! I'm not making a fuss about her! I only wish to know who she is."

"My dear Hugh, since you are evidently interested in the girl, and not at all in me, I'll tell you all I know about her, if you like. She is Lady Vera Denzil—"

"Lady Vera Denzil?"

"I said Lady Vera Denzil—aren't you a trifle slow in taking one's meaning tonight?—presumed to be a daughter of the Earl of Horley, as I thought everybody knew; but I suppose you're not old enough to be told such stories. Hers is a piquant history, in more senses than one. I could tell you tales. Just now she's in this neighborhood; she's staying

with her aunt, the Marchioness of Rye, in that old house over by Roccabruna. As she's giving what's by the way of being a garden party tomorrow, to which you ought to have no difficulty in gaining admission, since all the scum of the place seems going, you will have an opportunity of informing yourself as to whether Vera Denzil is or is not the original of the photograph in which you take so flattering an interest."

Mrs. Puttenham rose from her seat with an air of one who was weary.

"I think, if you don't mind, I'll go over to the casino; it ought to be slightly more cheerful there than it is here. Perhaps you will escort me to the door."

He did as she suggested, and at the door he said "Good-night."

When at last he did return to his hotel he found on the table in his room a brown paper parcel. Having opened it, he discovered within his grey tweed suit. On the top was half a sheet of note-paper, on which was written in a small, clear hand, which was scarcely feminine, "Returned—with thanks for the unintentional loan. I think I'll keep the green felt hat in remembrance." Not a word was said of the return of the light blue dress, to say nothing of the hat.

While he was still regarding what was written on that small scrap of paper, Mrs. Macartney entered, unannounced.

"Hugh," she exclaimed, "where have you been? I thought something must have happened to you; I've been hunting for you all over Monte Carlo. Nothing has been heard of my rings, and bracelets, and necklace, and money, and other things, and nothing has been seen of that jade in the light blue dress."

"Should you know her if you saw her again?"

"I should know the dress and the hat—I should know them anywhere; but as for her face, I never had a proper look at it—she took care of that—so how could I know her again? As for the manager of this hotel, his impertinence is unbearable. But I'll show him, I'm fully resolved, if I don't receive complete satisfaction the first thing tomorrow morning, to go straight to the British Consul."

The injured lady did not receive complete satisfaction in the morning; but she received a visit from a high official of the police, who was the pink of courtesy, and who assured her, on what grounds he alone knew, that his underlings were hard on the miscreant's heels, whose capture might be expected at any moment. And as the manager of the hotel was apologetic, Mrs. Macartney, her feathers somewhat smoothed, decided to postpone that visit to the British Consul. Then an acquaintance—the Comtesse Beauregard—made her a proposition which was of the nature of a bargain, offering, in exchange for a seat in her car, to introduce Mrs. Macartney, and, if he desired, her nephew also, to the Marchioness of Rye's garden party.

Thus it came about that Mr. Hugh Stewart found himself one of a throng which suggested that the Marchioness was giving a public rather than a private entertainment.

He had not been there a quarter of an hour before he came upon the lady of the light blue dress.

Desirous of avoiding the crowd—in which there seemed to be no one he knew—he was wandering down one of the side-paths in the large but ill-kept grounds, when he saw her approaching from the opposite direction. It was only when they were within three or four feet of each other that, realizing that she did mean to extend him recognition, he ventured to raise his finger to his hat. She stopped. Theoretically, she ought to have been overcome by confusion, to say nothing of shame; actually, she was very far from being anything of the kind. Something about her mouth, which was distinctly a pretty one, suggested an embryonic smile; while she looked him straight in the face with an expression in her blue eyes which gave him a dreadful feeling that she was looking at him as if she saw in him something to laugh at. Anyone less resembling conscience-stricken guilt one could scarcely conceive.

To be continued next week

Co-operative Supply

A department of co-operation which has for many years been successfully and profitably employed by the farmers of European countries, and one which lends itself readily to employment in Canada, is that of co-operative supply:—the co-operative purchase—and in some cases also the co-operative production—of what may be called the raw materials of the farmer, his seed, feeding stuffs, machinery, twine, fence wire, lumber, fertilizers and other materials necessary to his business. This branch of co-operation is closely allied to the co-operative store, the only difference being that the co-operative store is organized from the standpoint and for the benefit of the consumer, while the co-operative supply association exists to provide materials needed in the business of production. The supply association often combines both functions, however. In "Co-operation at Home and Abroad," C. R. Fay, an English authority, gives an interesting account of the history and achievements of co-operative supply associations in Europe.

The Example of Denmark

Denmark leads in this as in several other branches of co-operation. If a Dane wants to buy or sell a commodity, he seems instinctively to form a society for the purpose and the experience there shows that the more co-operation a country has the better co-operation succeeds. In Denmark there is one big supply organization, The United Co-operative Supply association, comprising 800 societies, of which one is to be found in nearly every Danish village. These are country stores, which sell provisions and general household requirements as well as raw materials. They own a big wholesale house in Copenhagen, very like the Manchester Wholesale. There is also the Farmers' Co-operative Purchase Federation, comprising 4,000 farmers, who on ready money terms buy feeding stuffs, seeds and manures, and sell butter, eggs and garden produce through a single depot in Copenhagen. There are also six feeding stuff associations with a membership of 600 co-operative dairies; also four manure associations, whose members are either agricultural societies, co-operative dairies or individual farmers; nine federations of seed purchase societies; also one creamery-requirement association, comprising 362 co-operative dairies, with a depot at Copenhagen.

A German Society

The supply society which Mr. Fay inspected at the village of Guntersblum, Germany, will afford a picture of the simplest form of co-operative society engaged in the supply of raw materials. As an establishment it is simply a shed. Its sole official, the secretary, works also at the local credit bank and does his business either there or at home. Each quarter he obtains from the farmers an estimate of their requirements and transmits the orders to the office of the provincial wholesale. The deliveries are hauled by the farmers themselves from the station to their respective farms. The society pays cash and takes the risk of non-payment by the members. As a measure of prudence the secretary orders a little more than the amounts demanded, which he keeps in the shed. Then in case any farmer should have underestimated his wants, he need not have recourse for this slight but instantly required addition to outside traffickers, who are usually Jews; for these men often refuse to supply incidental wants unless the buyer will promise to continue his custom. The fixing of price and the distribution of the surplus profit are conducted on the same principle as in the retail store in the town—sale at the market price and division of the surplus according to the amount of trade done through the organization.

Co-operative Factories

The strongest supply organizations, those of Denmark and Switzerland, supply household requirements as well as the materials of agriculture. Not only

has the Danish organization a huge wholesale warehouse at Copenhagen, but it has also like the British wholesales, its own productive departments: a cocoa and chocolate factory at Kolding, a tobacco factory also at Kolding—erected on account of a boycott by the tobacco merchants—and rope and soap factories at Aarhus. The organizations of the other countries confine themselves strictly to agricultural requirements, seeds, manures, foodstuffs, and sometimes machinery. Many of the organizations thus limit themselves not because they feel too weak to assume the work, but because they consider it outside their province. The biggest supply society in Ireland, at Enniscorthy, Wexford, deals in machinery and general provisions as well as seeds and manures but its extension into these lines met with opposition from the Irish Agricultural Organization Association which organized Irish co-operation, because the association thought it imprudent to arouse the hostility of retail traders. The Enniscorthy society was compelled by a boycott of Irish machinery merchants to obtain its machinery from the east of England, yet the value of this branch of the society's work was proved when its premises were burned down some time ago and the local prices of agricultural machinery went up 50 per cent.

Benefits to Farmers

"Yet whatever their limitations in some countries," says Mr. Fay, "the agricultural supply societies have done much for the farmer. The early difficulties were everywhere the same. The peasant proprietor was constitutionally averse to change. First he thought the new-fangled manures useless because he had often been defrauded by the merchants; then when the society supplied them he thought them useless because he did not know how to use them properly. The co-operative society not only brought him cheaper supplies, it also taught him how to use them. Opponents of co-operation have contended that this testing work could have been equally well done by the local professors of agriculture, but his own society commands from the farmer what the local professor does not, namely confidence. In Germany, for example, the testing stations were practically neglected until they were managed in connection with a co-operative organization.

"In many a co-operative society the difficulty is to find someone to take up a new idea. When one farmer, perhaps the big man of the village or a man of peculiar enterprise, leads the way, the rest follow.

Frauds Stamped Out

"Though some commercial houses have always been strictly honorable, it is impossible to deny that the small farmers have been hopelessly plundered by travelling agents. Here is a sample of a fraud which the supply societies in Rhien-Hessen have stamped out. The average quality of feeding stuff should be about 16 to 18 per cent. of protein. The Jew traffickers used to put the number 20 in big figures on the feeding cakes and the real percentage—a very low figure—in small numbers in the corner. The '20' was their own business mark. By this means the farmer was induced to believe that he was buying excellent feeding stuff. In such things as seeds and manures the farmer is especially open to deception because their value cannot be tested at once.

"In particular cases the societies, in order to replace worthless stuff by stuff of good quality, have had to raise the price, to the loudly expressed disgust of the farmer, but generally the societies have effected huge reductions. Thus in France the diminution of price amounted to 46 or 50 per cent. of their former cost in the typical cases quoted. Again in Belgium a report states 'We still bear in mind this striking fact that when at the outset we were on the point of establishing agricultural associations in certain villages, the merchants in a single day lowered by 7 francs per 100 kilos the price of linseed, which was previously priced at 15-16 francs.'

In Canada, Too

The fact that the same economies can be secured by the co-operation of Canadian farmers in the purchase of their

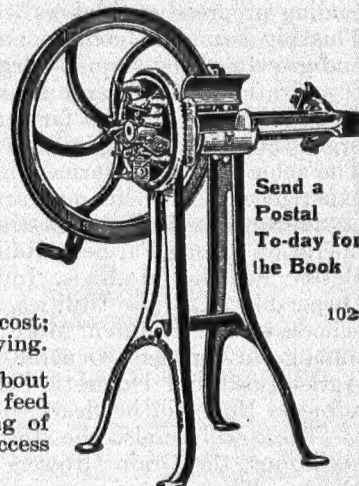
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supplies, is proved by the experience of a number of groups of members of the Grain Growers' associations and of the U.F.A., which were reported in the Guide of April 19, 1911. With the exception of the Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., of Davidson, Sask., all the groups reporting on that occasion have been working without formal organization, simply clubbing together to purchase a car load of twine or flour, each paying the wholesale price with a proportion of the freight and each

transaction being complete in itself. When a co-operative bill is passed by Parliament, however, as it is hoped will be done in the near future, it will be possible to organize permanent co-operative societies for the supply not only of the farmers' raw material but also of household requirements of every kind, and the benefits of co-operation will then doubtless be enjoyed by a much larger number of farmers and workers throughout Canada.

Our Progress Number

The issue of The Guide on December 6 will be something new in western journalism. It will be the biggest issue of The Guide ever published and it will be by long odds the best number. We are calling it our "Progress Number." As the title indicates this big issue will contain a record of the progress of the farmers' organization throughout Canada and the possibilities of the future. The best thoughts of leading progressive thinkers will be set forth in the "Progress Number." This big issue will contain an historically accurate account of the rise and growth of the farmers' organization. It will deal not only with the organization in the Prairie Provinces but in the other provinces of Canada as well. The Canadian farmers have accomplished a great deal by their organized efforts, and in some ways have surpassed all other countries. The achievements of farmers in other countries will be set forth and their experience will benefit our farmers in their work here.

Direct Legislation, Taxation of Land Values, Tariff Reduction, Co-operation among Farmers, Railway Regulation and Lower Freight Rates, Better Farming Methods, Improvements in the Grain Trade, Public Ownership of Public Utilities, Better Conditions for our Women, Better schools for our Children, More Efficient educational and organization work among our Farmers, General Training of our young men and women in Agricultural and Domestic Science. These are some of the progressive subjects that will be dealt with in our "Progress Number."

There will be also the story of the rise and growth of each of the associations, the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' Guide. The germ of progress is in the very air and it is upon the farmers will fall the chief burden of making Canada a real democratic country where every citizen will have a square deal—a country of industrious, educated and frugal people and of happy, healthy and contented homes—a country where extremes of wealth and poverty will not be known.

It is to meet this spirit of the times that the "Progress Number" of The Guide is intended. The articles will be contributed by leading men in the farmers' organization and also by other men equally interested in the cause of democracy. In addition there will be some very fine Christmas articles and pictures. The illustrations will be one of the chief features of the "Progress Number" and it will attract the attention of every reader. Special attention will be given to the problems of the women on the farms. There will also be several real interesting stories for old and young. The boys and girls will find something that will make them want to sit up late to read. The cover design on the "Progress Number" will be in three colors and very handsome. It represents one of the ancient heralds that we have conjured up to sound the call to the farmers of Canada to join hands for future progress.

There is a tremendous amount of work involved in preparing such a number. It will contain more reading matter and more valuable information than a 150 page book that sells for \$1.50. But we are going to give the "Progress Number" as a free gift to every regular subscriber. There will be more than eight tons of paper consumed in printing the paper.

We are going to ask our readers to join hands with us to send this "Progress Number" of The Guide far and wide throughout the English speaking world, particularly in Canada. We will mail a copy of the "Progress Number" to any address for 15 cents. We want to see a copy of it placed in the hands of every farmer in Western Canada and as many as possible in Eastern Canada, United States, Great Britain or any part of the British Empire. We want our readers to send copies to their friends. We want to get these orders in advance, so that we will know how many copies to print.

If every reader of The Guide will send from one to ten copies to friends we will print 50,000 copies of this great number. Every member of the legislature, the House of Commons and every public official should receive a copy of our "Progress Number." How much will our readers do to help this great work? We promise that this issue will be worth more than \$1.00. We sell it for fifteen cents. Let us have your orders now. Fill out the coupon below and send in at once with money or post office order. The "Progress Number" will do missionary work wherever it goes.

Please send one copy of the great "Progress Number" of The Guide to be published December 6, to each of the addresses given below for which I enclose _____, being fifteen cents for each copy.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

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WORKING FOR RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Some of the trials and troubles of the Toronto branch of the Retail Merchants' association were aired in the Divisional court of that city last week. The Retail Merchants' association is the organization which successfully protested against the passage of the co-operative bill by the Dominion Parliament, so that its affairs are not without interest to readers of The Guide. The action was a suit brought against the association by an old employee, Frank Gadway, who had not been paid his commission for securing members of the association.

Mr. Gadway was employed to solicit merchants throughout the city to join the association, and for his services he was to receive a salary of \$10 per week and a commission. He claimed that there was \$100 due to him over and above his salary.

Secretary Trowern was the first to give evidence, and stated that Gadway was only to receive a commission on contracts turned in and paid for. He was to get ten per cent. on all contracts up to \$5 and fifteen per cent. on all contracts between \$5 and \$10, but he was only to receive payment on account of members who paid their fees in full. Mr. Trowern explained that the contracts were for merchants who wished to join the association, and that on payment of \$5 they would be listed as members.

Mr. John Empy, another canvasser of the association, stated that he also worked on a salary, but got a commission only when the person who signed the contract paid in full.

Mr. G. E. Gibbard, secretary of the

association from April, 1910, to June, 1911, denied the statements of both Mr. Trowern and Mr. Empy that a commission was to be paid only on cash contracts, but stated that the agreement with Gadway was, that he would receive a commission of 15 per cent. on all contracts turned in. This had been done all along during Mr. Gibbard's term in office, but since then commissions had accumulated that amounted to the sum sued for.

The present officers maintain that Mr. Gibbard had no right to pay the commissions and put in a counter claim of \$72 paid during his term as secretary. Judge Morson took the view that Gadway was entitled to the commissions and gave judgment for the amount sued.

The Black List

"I can tell you why a large number of people never paid the amount of their contracts," stated Mr. Gibbard. "The association admitted an applicant on the payment of five dollars, and for an extra five dollars, he was to be supplied with a list of questionable customers, or in other words a black list. That book was never issued before my term in office, nor has it been issued since I left it."

Cable advices were received from Hugh Sutherland, president of the Hudson's Bay Railway company, that financial arrangements had been completed for the immediate commencement of the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway; that the shipment of the rails for the work was then in progress, and that he would sail for Canada, accompanied by the chief engineer of the road, Mr. Shelford.—Free Press, twenty-five years ago.

Great Farm Bargains

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No. 4, 480 acres; five miles from St. Claude on Canadian Pacific Ry., directly south of Portage la Prairie; one of the best districts in Manitoba; smooth land, good, deep soil, very little scrub; land in same section sold recently at \$40 to \$50 per acre; my price only \$16 per acre.

No. 2, N.W. 1/4 of 2-1-4, east of first Meridian, 160 acres improved; half mile from International Boundary; 10 miles from Emerson, Man. Fertile, high land, well drained; rich black soil; price \$16 per acre.

No. 26, N. 1/2 of 14-4-6 east of first Meridian, 320 acres; station at Marchand or Dufrost. Government drainage has reclaimed this land, which has an unusually deep, rich black soil. Bumper crops can be produced on this land, and my price of \$10 an acre is a snap for someone.

No. 33, N.W. 1/4 of 36-4-6, east; 160 acres, same township as No. 26; all old lake bottom which has been drained, leaving rich, alluvial, productive soil, price per acre \$12.

No. 8, S.E. 1/4 of 19-1-6, east of first Meridian, 160 acres improved, 1 1/2 miles from Canadian Northern Ry., six miles from Stuartburn on Roseau River; near the Red River Valley, famous market garden district; ten to fifteen acres broken; house on property, price \$12 per acre.

No. 164, S. 1/4 of 30-22-15, west of first Meridian, 320 acres, unimproved; only two miles from Laurier, Manitoba, on Canadian Northern Railway, a pretty town only about ten miles from Kiding Mountain; splendid neighborhood, mostly English settlers, good schools and churches, plenty of seasonable rain, soil dark, heavy loam, 12 inches deep with clay sub; large government ditch east to west on north side of tract, small ditch on road allowance to south. Price \$16 per acre.

No. 165, N.E. 1/4 of 18-22-15, west of first Meridian; 160 acres unimproved; within one mile of Laurier, Manitoba; soil dark, heavy loam averaging 12 inches on clay sub; small stream through tract affording excellent drainage; small government ditch half mile of land; mostly open land. Price \$16 per acre.

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Imperative Need of Direct Legislation

Continued from Page 7

repudiate the same. The public becomes incensed at the legislators and members of the city councils who are continually thwarting the will of the people and voting against wholesome legislation at the instance of gigantic corporations. The battle cry of "the rule of the people" is spreading throughout the land without regard to political affiliations. States are adopting the Initiative and Referendum by overwhelming majorities. Oregon adopted the same in 1902 by a vote of 62,024 in favor of, to 5,668. In Colorado, notwithstanding a great campaign organization existed against the measures they were passed by a vote of 89,141 in favor of, to 28,698 against the same. Staid old Maine cast 51,591 votes for, and only 23,712 against. Old conservative Missouri carried the Initiative and Referendum by a majority of over 25,000. South Dakota, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Arkansas and Oklahoma have each adopted these great principles of government by a vote of three to one. Even in Illinois where there has been what is called the "Public Opinion" law, which is simply advisory to the legislature, a vote at the state election in 1902 upon the popular petition for a local Referendum law resulted in a vote in favor of the same of 390,970 to 83,377, a vote of four to one. A second vote taken at the general election of November, 1904, on a similar question of establishing a local peoples' veto, resulted in the overwhelming vote in its favor of 535,501 to 95,420, over five to one. Notwithstanding those strong advisory votes in the state of Illinois, the legislature had refused to put before the people the measures which such overwhelming majorities demanded. If the vote of the people of Illinois could be expressed, after the exposition of the corruption in the legislature of that state, which has recently been investigated by grand juries, I have no doubt that the Initiative and Referendum would be carried by a vote as large as that with which it was carried in Oregon.

Cities also Progressive

Initiative and Referendum laws have been adopted in cities in the union by overwhelming majorities. They were adopted in Los Angeles by a vote of 12,105 to 1,955, or a vote of six to one. The movement in California which was started by Los Angeles has been followed in that state by the cities of Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Pasadena, Eureka, Santa Monica, Alameda, Santa Cruz, Long Beach, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Palo Alto, Richmond and Berkeley. Under a law passed by the legislature of the State of Kansas in 1909, giving to cities that desired it the right to the Initiative and Referendum, there has been a large number of cities which have availed themselves of this privilege. Now the right to enact laws by Direct Legislation exists in the cities of Leavenworth, Anthony, Independence, Hutchinson, Wichita, Kansas City, Coffeyville, Topeka and Parsons. Kansas City, Missouri; St. Joseph, Missouri; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, Washington; Lewistown, Buffalo and Idaho, New York, have together with many other cities, now the right to enact Direct Legislation.

The Initiative and Referendum laws are no longer experiments, nine states in the Union have adopted the same. The wholesome legislation passed by the city which first adopted these measures is extending now to all the cities of the Union. In my judgment the highest considerations of good government demand the passage of these measures.

MARQUIS WHEAT

Someone has said that Marquis wheat is "the greatest contribution of science to Western agriculture." No one familiar with this great variety doubts the statement. Marquis is the new wheat that has been bred up by Dr. Saunders, the Ottawa plant breeder, its parents being Red Fife and an Indian wheat known as Hard Red Calcutta. From the former it has inherited excellence of quality for milling purposes and the latter has imparted earliness.

Marquis was produced at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and has been tested for a few years at the branch farms throughout Canada. The results of the tests have been published in the annual reports of the Experimental Farms and

they serve to show the great value of Marquis to the farmers of Western Canada. Remarkable yields of this wheat have been produced. In 1910, at Indian Head, the yield was 54 bushels per acre. The results at the same station this year show a yield of 44 bushels per acre. But other farmers throughout the West have grown as much per acre, and this year Mr. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., grew 475 pounds on one-eighth of an acre. He sowed 10 pounds and the yield is at the rate of 63 bushels per acre.

The earliness of Marquis has been proved by tests at the experimental farms, where it grew side by side with other varieties and ripened several days earlier than Red Fife, hitherto regarded as the standard of milling value.

And in milling value too it has made a reputation. Tested with Red Fife by no less an authority than Prof. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, it was demonstrated that samples of Marquis grown in 1910 were superior for milling purposes to Red Fife of the same year. The result of this test is published in the 1910 annual report of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and may be obtained upon request.

Marquis wheat has many advocates throughout the country who have tested small quantities of it, and the interest which has been aroused in Marquis is very great.

PERQUISITES OF A RAILROAD PRESIDENT

An interesting example of how railroad presidents can make money on the side was told in a recent editorial note in the Brooklyn Eagle, called forth by a protest meeting of the commuters of the Long Island Railroad, who had long endured poor service. This road serves a territory of good farms and popular summer resorts, none of them very far from New York. It is now part of a large trunk line but has its own administration. Commuters had noticed that first one place and then another would be favored with more and faster trains, for a time, each place being neglected when the next sprang into favor. This was a mystery until some thoughtful observer discovered that the phenomena coincided with the household migrations of the president of the road. That foresighted gentleman would settle in a place but little known, buy much land thereabout and advertise it for development. The excellent train service would then bring homeseekers. But after a season or two, the president, having gathered a harvest of unearned increment, would move to another place where the same phenomena recurred, plus neglect of train service to the former place. There has been a disposition among the commuters to condemn the president of the road, but why? To be sure his use of official authority to throw increments of social value into his own pockets, instead of letting them drain into the pockets of other land speculators, furnishes them with the ground that he plays the game with cards up his sleeve. But when you consider the stakes they do not belong to anybody that would have got them if he had played fair. Land values are not earned by particular land owners who happen to own land to which they attach, any more than to railroad presidents who water them with temporarily good railway service. To borrow a favorite expression of the men who get something for nothing and boast of it, if that railroad president was "smart enough to turn the trick why aren't the profits his."—The Public.

TWO PHILANTHROPISTS

A Michigan dairyman was caught following the ancient but highly respectable custom of diluting his milk with water. When arraigned he set up the novel plea that he was doing it for the good of his customers, that the milk was so rich as to ruin their digestion if not diluted. The flinty-hearted magistrate before whom the benevolent dairyman was tried failed to appreciate his public spirit and fined him \$20. Here in Pittsburgh there is a man who sells artificial milk. He sells only to certain dealers and says that the law can't touch him because he does not supply consumers. He also claims to be a public benefactor, saying that his "dope" contains nothing harmful and it helps the dealer to sell milk cheap enough so that poor people can afford it. There are many such philanthropists as these at large in this country, and they seem to find that it pays to be kind to the dear public in a quiet, unobtrusive way.—Ex.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$8 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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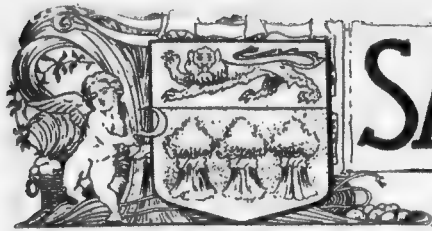
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Thresher's Account Book

This book provides for a record of the hours every man in the threshing gang works, as well as the expense of running the outfit, so that at the end of each week the owner can ascertain at a glance how much he has made. The book also contains perforated account sheets, which the thresherman tears out and gives to the farmer as soon as the stand is finished. There is also a laborer's ledger, where petty accounts are entered. The book is the most convenient on the market. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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CITY AND COUNTRY

"My, this is an awful rain," said our Bluefield friend today, as he drew off his dripping coat and wiped his shoes on the mat.

Pulling a paper from his pocket, he said, "Have you seen this? (reading) Either grit or tory can swallow champagne?"

"Oh yes, I have read that letter," I said. "But don't you think the farmers can swallow any kind of a campaign dose grit or tory have a mind to mix up for them?"

My friend asked for a cuspidore. I said it was not required in this office but that he had better throw his quid outside, which he did.

"Well, Mr. Green," he said, "this is fierce. This Battleford candidate, elected by the farmers to work for reciprocity, now says he will support Mr. Borden to save the town. Yes, and the Regina reciprocity candidate is being urged to resign in favor of the Borden candidate, to save Regina, and the Moose Jaw member elect is to be asked to resign to save Moose Jaw."

"Save them what from?" I asked.

"Save them from being missed in the distribution of the government patronage," ejaculated my friend.

"Farmers to the de'il, reciprocity too," he went on. "Any policy that does not get for these city-bred people the patronage is of no use to them. Reciprocity to the winds. It is not a question of right with them, not that which is best for all, but what is expedient for them. They are the special privilege party. If you think just ever so little, you will discover this. Why, that was the dominant thought that carried almost every constituency. Do not run away with the idea that some different kind of a Referendum would have given the farmers reciprocity. We have the ballot and the ballot will be used by city bred people for city bred people. When farmers have learned to use theirs for the country people and better conditions of rural life they will be listened to—not before. When they can think together, plan together, vote together and put their own representatives in our legislative halls they may get some consideration—not before. We have got to develop some way to exercise force, don't you make no mistake about it. Let the farmers have their turn. Baal! Yes, when the farmers take their turn. Moral suasion is all right, but if the farmers wait for city people to measure out justice to the rural communities you will have quite a nice wait. No, sir, not till a new breed of men is raised; not so long as the love of ease is so prevalent; not so long as cities are so bright and cheerful, and country life so full of drudgery and is so unremunerative; not so long as city people look on the farmer as their lawful prey, the meat of their peculiar choice; not so long as they regard it fair to beat the farmer down to the lowest possible price for his produce and sell him their product in exchange at the highest possible price, while they work behind a high protective tariff wall and compel the farmer to work in the wide open fire of world-wide competition, reserving to themselves the power of price-fixing on both sides. Oh, no, my friend, not so long as these are praised for their skill in beating the farmer, and are lauded for giving a tenth of the spoil to the Lord. Not while the speculator and the company promoter can creditably boast of their capacity to skin the country people as they swagger about with the unearned increment in their pocket, and pass the collection plate to the poor beggar who finds himself unable to collect the increment he has earned. On what kind of a referendum do you expect this breed to give farmers justice? How long will you wait when they are seeking protection for every urban class, but wish at the same time to subject the farmer to the bitterest kind of competition both at

home and abroad. How long, when the business men are tired of the process of honest toil and have in their own hands the power of evasion by the power of price fixing? Yes, from a pin to coal and timber on what we buy; and from an egg to a bushel of wheat on what we sell."

"Initiative and Referendum," I suggested.

"Pshaw!" said he. "Can't you see that the man on the land wants a higher price for his product and the city dweller wants to get them from him at less than cost. The man on the land wants the city man's product cheaper and cheaper. Their interests clash and there is no arbitrator but the law of competition; so there is commercial war between them, and is bound to be till you get some different principle as a balance wheel. Do you expect the city man to love you better than himself because you say, here is a ballot. Let's have a Referendum? You will need a different kind of arbitration board to that, my friend. No, sir, the breed of mankind we have to deal with is not the kind that will be, but the kind that is now, and we can only get that which we can take both in legislation and in business. I mean you cannot get your inherent right in either by passive non-resistance. Retainers of the old feudal lords, serfs in Russia, or the slaves in the southern cotton fields, were never any more at the mercy of their masters

also George Langley, E. A. Partridge and Mr. Paynter.

Much correspondence was read and considered. Also bills passed. A committee was appointed to interview the provincial government re several resolutions passed at last convention.

Mr. Paynter presented a plan of government hail insurance in line with the resolutions of last convention.

The following resolution was passed:—

"That secretary be instructed to call a meeting of the directors to meet at Moose Jaw, November 1, at 9 a.m., in the association's office, Russell Block, for the purpose of adopting a plan of organization work for this fall and winter and any other business that may be presented. Directors to be notified to come prepared to stay until the business is completed."

"That the secretary, president and E. A. Partridge be asked to meet and draft a plan together with the object to be attained to present to the directors' meeting above referred to on November 1, for their approval, and that a copy of this draft be sent to the directors previous to the meeting, that they may become acquainted with its contents."

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Wm. Schous writes that at St. Boswells they are going to start a Grain Growers' association. Twenty-one men have signed a document to that effect. They mean to co-operate in business as well.

Audry Branch President writes, "Why not get the premiers to let the people have

expressed, than that this would be better for England," said Mr. Bright, and he proceeded, "I should say that if a man had a great heart in him, he would rather look forward to the day when from that point of land which is habitable nearest the pole, to the shores of the great gulf, the whole of that vast continent might become one great confederation of states, without a great army and without a great navy, not mixing itself up with the entanglements of European politics, without a custom house inside through the whole length and breadth of its territory, and with freedom everywhere, equality everywhere, law everywhere. Such a confederation would afford at least some hope that man is not forsaken of heaven, and that the future of our race may be better than the past."

Now, is the "better than the past" going to come from such a continental ideal?

Is equality everywhere over there?
Is freedom universal?
Is peace everywhere in the United States?

Is law everywhere obeyed?
Are men and women, home and property rights, more sacred over there than here?
Do they have to contribute to a navy?
Are they free from European politics?
Do we really want to confine ourselves to the continent of America?

Is the world's work and problems confined to this continent?

Would we be more free from the ravages of the Special Privilege party by such a change in our governmental structure?

If the United States had not established a better condition on their territory than we on ours, where is the guarantee of their doing it on a wider area?

If there were no custom houses inside the American continent, from whom would we collect taxes—from those outside or those inside? Do we want to collect a tax to run our government from the other fellow? If so, will there not be strife between us and them? If we have no custom house inside or around the outside should there be any elsewhere? If not, is it not absolute universal free trade that is wanted? And then, with the single tax on land values, think you would there be universal peace everywhere? Equality everywhere, freedom everywhere, law everywhere? How then should we meet the competition of the Chinamen, Japanese, Hindoo and the poor Englishman? Cannot you almost hear the rustle of the wings of the new breed of middlemen, money exchanges and usury mongers that will be required in that day? We have got to get bigger hearted even than America for Americans. Bigger than much for self and less for all. Do we not still need a cross in our flag?

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Here is what one thresher says of our thresher's account book:

"I have used one of your books for two years and am well pleased with it, and commence to think they are the one thing necessary for a thresher, as if he uses it as he should, he knows just where he stands every night. I must say I am greatly pleased with it, and if I could not get one now would feel somewhat at sea in regard to keeping books."—E. H. Lowes, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Any thresher can get one of these books for \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

IGNORANCE

"To be ignorant of ones ignorance is the malady of ignorance."
"Better be unborn than untaught."
"The ignorant hath an eagle's wings and an owl's eyes."
"He that is not aware of his ignorance will be only misled by his knowledge."

CULTURE

"Nothing is so indicative of deepest culture as a tender consideration for the ignorant."
"Cultivation to the mind is as necessary as food to the body."
"The highest purpose of intellectual cultivation is, to give a man a perfect knowledge and mastery of his own inner self."
"That is true cultivation which gives us sympathy with every form of human life, and enables us to work more successfully for its advancement."
"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."
Attending local association meetings will help dispel "ignorance," establish human sympathy, and help stop the mourning.

than we are at the mercy of our organized manufacturing interests and their retainers. City people have always looked on the men who tilled the soil as their lawful prey. As their fathers have done so do they to this day. This subordination of right to selfish expediency was never more clearly demonstrated than in the proposal referred to; never were principles more ruthlessly and wantonly trampled underfoot and the interest of the many sacrificed to selfish special privilege few.

"Something must be done," said my friend as he brought his fist down on the desk. "To destroy this monopoly, this patronage system. We had better have direct taxation in some form; anything so that the man with a family does not have to pay five or ten times as much taxes as the man who murders his unborn offspring and revels in every kind of selfish gratification. We must establish equitable relative values between the different classes of labor product and stop this cut-throat competition between organized manufacturers and unorganized agriculturists. City people won't do this as you may see. No, the labor men won't; they could if they would, and they would if they could, so it is up to the men on the land, you see."

He picked up his cap, reached for his coat and started for the door.

DIRECTORS TO MEET NOV. 1.

An executive meeting was held at Regina on the 28th inst., at which there was present President Maharg, Chas. A. Dunning, A. G. Hawkes, Jas. Robinson,

a Referendum vote on reciprocity?" What say you all?

Oliver King, of Manitoba, writes declaring we need a Farmers' machine to thresh the professional politician.

East Cut Knife is again to the front with \$5.50 membership fees.

West View comes forward with five more membership fees.

George Langley, E. A. Partridge and Mr. Paynter were noticed decorated with our neat Saskatchewan button.

Mr. Neilson, from Keeler, called for information re shipping grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

The constitutionality of Direct Legislation is being thoroughly investigated by Winnipeg lawyers.

The latest report we have shows that the world's production of wheat is some 80,000,000 bushels higher than last year. Wonder if it is true? Yes, keep borrowing money; keep paying interest. It will simply pile up money to pay interest on.

INVERMAY sends us fee for one more member; every one counts.

Ben P. Saloway, Halcyonia, is on the move. Sends us fees for 24 members. They have two life members. Wonder what is the matter with all the other farmers at Halcyonia?

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS WANTED—AN IDEAL

Taft and Champ Clark not inventors. The great John Bright, during the American Civil war, in a speech on the Trent affair, drew attention to the fact that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton had ventured a prediction, that the time would come when there would be about as many independent states on the American continent as you could count on your fingers. "There could be no meaner motive

MARQUIS WHEAT

is 8 to 10 days earlier than Red Fife; yields more per acre; is heavier per measured bushel; and is unsurpassed in milling quality by any other wheat

You Will Grow It Soon! Why Not Now?

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OUR GUARANTEE

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK

Editor, Guide:—The political situation produced by the complete collapse of the Laurier government on the question of reciprocity is one that can hardly be viewed by farmers, whether Liberal or Conservative, without considerable misgiving. Despite all the flag waving and the call to loyalty, the real issue lay between a high and low tariff. By the complete rout of the exponents of low tariff, it is now certain that the days of low tariff are over and the "adequate" protection will now enable the mergers and combines to find a happy hunting ground in Western Canada to exploit the agricultural community in return for the money they have been pouring out like water to defeat the tariff reduction. Both political parties are dominated by these vested interests and legislation for years past has been influenced and controlled by the thralldom of this concealed but irresistible force. Having been completely defeated on a low tariff policy, the Liberal party is hardly likely to again espouse a cause so unpopular in the East, even though the people of the Prairie Provinces should be practically unanimous in demanding it. Even during the recent contest the Liberal leaders have been busily engaged in endeavoring to reassure the East that they did not intend to hurt them. What, therefore, must be generally evident is the fact that in future political campaigns the position of the Eastern political parties is bound to become more or less assimilated and more specially concerned to defend essentially commercial and industrial interests rather than agriculture on which the West almost exclusively depends. The attitude that should be adopted west of the great lakes in these circumstances is one of far-reaching importance. From recent events it would appear that the interests East and West are diverse and will become more conflicting as time proceeds and the question arises whether in these circumstances the policy of the two political parties initiated exclusively in the East, and dominated by the monied interests of the mergers and combines that thrive in defiance of existing law and to the great disadvantage of Western agriculture, should longer be submitted to; or whether a new movement having Western aims and ideals and more in harmony with Western sentiment and feeling should take the field on its own account to arrest the aggression of these monopolies which constantly hinder necessary legislation and generally stand against the rights of the people.

G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

Borden, Sask.

RISE STRONGER THAN EVER

Editor, Guide:—The electoral contest being over, we now have the opportunity of considering our position and know whether the stand we took on the issues of the past campaign were correct or not. For one thing the supporters of reciprocity have nothing to be ashamed of. They took the part of the weak against the strong, of the "workers" against the "drones," and therefore they feel secure in their position and the stand they took in this very important issue. We were defeated but not disgraced, and we will come up next time more powerful and stronger than ever.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

DEFEATED BUT NOT CONQUERED

Editor, Guide:—For the moment it is over. The flag-waving and the annex-

ation howling of the anti-reciprocity orators and press, backed by the millions of the Manufacturers' association and the railways, has checked the tide of national progress and flung a heavy weight upon the agricultural prosperity of the Dominion. But it is only for the moment. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," says the poet, and it is true of the tariff reduction sentiment as of everything else that is great and broad and progressive. As time goes on it is inevitable that the farmers of Manitoba and the East will come to see the disastrous consequence of the verdict of September 21 and, repenting of their folly, will swing over to the policy which makes so vitally for their own prosperity. As Grain Growers, it behooves us individually, comrades, to hasten that day by educating our fellow farmers to the necessity of freer trade relations and to the iniquities of the present manufacturing tariffs, and by strengthening our farmers' organizations throughout the Dominion. We have enough material for argument to enable us, if we only work diligently, to eventually swing the agricultural interests of Canada into as united a front as are the manufacturers today. Canada is primarily an agricultural country. Protection for the greater majority of manufacturers means simply giving them a premium which the farmer and the consumer must pay. In the name of common sense, then, doesn't it behoove the farmers to use their utmost efforts to cut that premium to a point where competition is possible and in most cases to do away with it altogether? The milling trust is amassing millions simply because it can, under the present conditions, set its own price on the off grades of wheat which we are prevented from shipping to the United States and for which there is little demand in Liverpool. Whatever adds to the country's agricultural prosperity must inevitably add to the Empire's wealth and greatness. The logic of the highest, broadest and truest imperialism is all toward reduction of tariffs and wider trade relations. The annexation cry was purely political buncombe on both sides of the line, as our people must universally come to realize before long. The forces of progress have suffered a reverse, but they are unconquered still and the time will inevitably come when they must triumph. Let us then be strong and very courageous, fight our battles with skill, determination and diligence, and live in hope of the day which shall usher in a greater and better Canada with more prosperous conditions for the real source of the greater part of Canada's wealth—the farmer.

WM. F. McALLISTER.

Unity, Sask.

ENGLISH CANADIAN FESTIVAL

Editor, Guide:—May I through your columns tender my hearty thanks to E. J. Fream for the admirable way in which he brought to the notice of the readers of The Guide the possibilities offered by the English Canadian Harvest Festival proposition. Mr. Fream has laid emphasis on the more valuable features contained in the idea and I am the more pleased to notice this as I myself handed him the outline of the scheme, and I earnestly hope it will be accepted in the way put by Mr. Fream. I do not regret in a sense that little will be done this year as the whole thing is still in the embryo but the manner in which it is being received both in England and here bids well for the future. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is

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at present in Switzerland but I am assured by his chaplain that the matter will have full consideration. His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan is graciously giving me his support and F. W. Green of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is enthusiastic. Could a scheme be promulgated under happier circumstances?

W. M. WALDRON.

Lloydminster, Sask.

STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATION

Editor, Guide:—Owing to the fact that the offer of reciprocity (which was made by the United States in all good faith and accepted by Canadian Government in like manner) was turned down by the Canadian people on the 21st September, I ask you for a little space in which to make a suggestion. It is clear, I think, to the casual observer, that the powers which were prominent in defeating reciprocity, are those interests which maintain that protection is necessary to the existence of the Canadian people, and that "Canada" is wholly and entirely contained within the limits of those interests. I think it is the business of the Grain Growers' Associations of the western provinces, and all those who have identified themselves with the associations in supporting the reciprocity agreement, to disabuse people's minds of this idea. Therefore I would suggest that an effort be made at this time to increase the numbers and the influence of these associations by an appeal to all those electors who supported the agreement on the 21st of September, conscientiously believing the same to be in the best interests of the Dominion of Canada, to join the associations of their respective provinces, thereby pledging themselves to remain true to the farmers' demands in their entirety regarding reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States as laid down at Ottawa on the 16th December, 1910.

W. G. FITZGERALD.

Grenfell, Sask.

THE ELECTION RESULTS

Editor, Guide:—Now that the smoke of the fray has somewhat cleared away it may not be out of place to consider the results, as far as the farmers are concerned. That they are to be discredited as much as some people would have them be does not necessarily follow, or that they are to be anathematized as "no good, the farmers will never stick together" by the otherwise or "I told you so" kind of people. It is true that in Manitoba they have not made the showing that might be expected of them or that they ought to have done. It is also true that probably half of the farmers' delegation to Ottawa last December merely desired to knock the government on the principle that any government is always wrong (more especially so when led by Laurier) and that any opportunity of tailtwisting should be made the most of. By the way, I wonder how many of the delegation voted for monopoly when the final test came. It is also true that a great many votes went anti- which should have been for reciprocity had the right party introduced the legislation necessary to carry the pact into effect. It is also true that a great opportunity has been missed whereby the farmers of the West would have found a profitable

market for their produce and that Manitoba alone is millions of dollars poorer in consequence. But to whom are we mainly indebted for the present at least. If our farmers had been as true as their leaders and had they, as Messrs. Scallion and Wood did, supported up to the last their own demands for better markets and freer trade relations with United States, we would have been more respected by any future government in Canada. Our requests for redress on any point at issue as between the farmers and any other class such as the railways or capitalists in any shape or form, would also have received more respectful attention. As it is we must continue the fight or become mere serfs and underlings. One thing we may learn is to be very careful who we trust in our association. The mere fact of holding up a hand to vote on a question or talking loudly of what we will do in certain events should not count much in future unless we know that a man believes in what he advocates and is man enough to act independently as he believes. Too many have allowed party leaders to dictate how they should vote and have allowed side issues to dominate just as the capitalist, monopolist and privileged classes would have them do. All will suffer now in consequence, and we will have a set back which will cost the farmers and producers immeasurable millions of dollars, the beginning of which is already being felt. If our rural constituencies had done as in Dauphin, the situation would have been saved for farmers in future and a united effort would be of great value. Look now at Saskatchewan and Alberta. Through the farmers' organizations there immense majorities have been piled up for the reciprocity candidates and the East will know what "redistribution" will mean when the next election comes around. If these provinces had their full representation now the situation would be very materially changed and reciprocity would still be hanging in the balance. After all the main key to the present position is the Ontario vote, and but few in the West are today satisfied that a contingent to the parliament at Ottawa from manufacturing Ontario seventy-two strong for protection and privilege, and but thirteen strong for the consumer and plain people, will mean any good to the West. It seems today that the split between the East and the West is becoming more noticeable and the wise men of the East would best show their wisdom by advocating very generous treatment to the West. We shall soon see if this shall be done or not. If not then they who have sown the present wind will soon be reaping the whirlwind, as a united West such as the three prairie provinces are when considered on the whole, will not long tolerate oppression and legalized imposition even though the present seems against us. Milton in "Paradise Lost" says, "What though the fields be lost all is not lost. The unconquerable spirit. . . . The study for revenge. . . . The resolve to do better." (It is over thirty years since I read this but I think my quotation is right). Farmers, don't despair at the present. Keep your association going. You will soon need them worse than ever. Be careful in appointments and more seriously in earnest.

FRANK SIMPSON.

Shoal Lake, Man.

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DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

(By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.)

The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the O.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.50, postpaid.

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Mr. HENRI BOURASSA, the Leader of the Nationalist Party, as he looked when replying to the criticism of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux at a recent political meeting in the Province of Quebec.



THE HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as he looked on the occasion of his recent oratorical battle with Mr. Henri Bourassa.



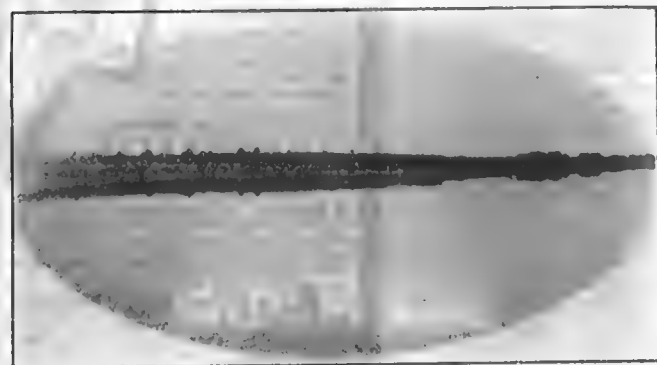
UP-TO-DATE FARMING IN CANADA'S WHEAT BELT.—The above picture shows one of the many wonderful advances been made in recent years in farming methods in Western Canada. The engine in the illustration is doing the work of 60 horses; it twelve disc harrows and three seed drills, and is burning straw for fuel. It is the outfit of the Messrs. Cameron Brothers, who live at Sedgwick, Alberta.



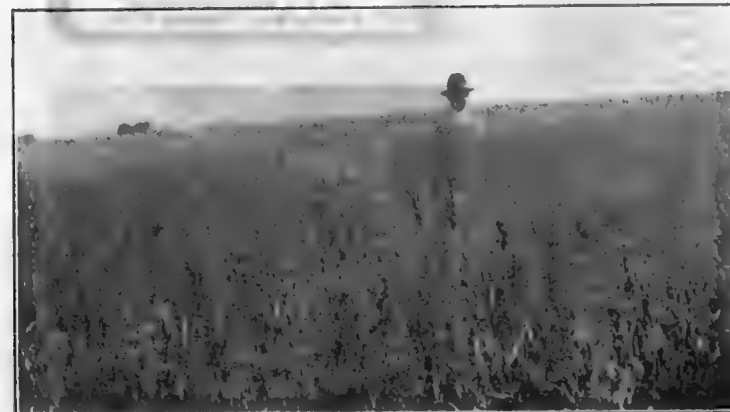
A MONARCH OF THE CANADIAN FORESTS—A mammoth hollow cedar in Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C., on the line of the C. P. R. The extraordinary diameter and circumference of this giant, which is centuries old, can best be judged by a comparison with the bench which is ten feet in length.



Taking Lunch on the Fly



The Duck Home



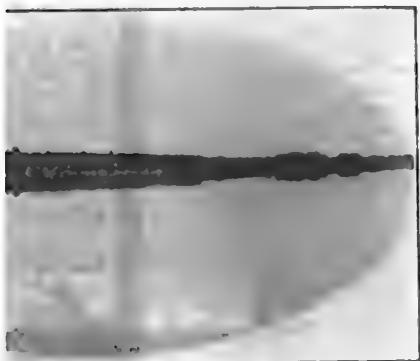
A Twenty acre field of oats on farm of C. C. Rauch, Carnduff, Saskatchewan. Seeding was done on June 1st.



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illustration is doing the work of 60 horses; it is drawing
the outfit of the Messrs. Cameron Brothers, who live south of



ng Lunch on the Fly



The Duck Home



n farm of C. C. Rauch, Carnduff, Saskatchewan.
ing was done on June 1st.



A 20 acre field of Longfellow Fodder Corn on Echo Farm, owned by R. F. McVeety, Swan River, Man.



Lady Cowboys at the "Hermitage," Roblin, Manitoba.



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Homesteads for Women

By "ISOBEL"

If these rainy harvest and threshing seasons continue there will be small doubt about the chance of women to secure the homestead right, as few men will be willing to venture the hazards of homesteading, and the Government may be very glad yet to induce women to come upon the land on any terms. In the Eastern States, where the young men by the thousands succumbed to the lure of the West, leaving behind only worn out farms and discouraged lonely women eking out a precarious existence through dairy, garden and orchard until even these sources of revenue dwindled to the vanishing point, income and women happily went out together so we are told—but the land remained—the land always remains—remained for years and years in disuse. Houses and barns have long since fallen into decay, many of them past repair and hopelessly unenticing to the ordinary speculator.

This was the situation as two very wealthy Boston women saw it. They also saw thousands of girls in factories, in fruitstalls, behind counters, in laundries, in offices, in milliner shops, in dressmaking and tailoring shops, underpaid, underfed, undereducated, under the ban of poverty. No man wanted to own or cultivate this desolation, more desolate by far in that once it had been the scene of activity and comfort and joy. At small cost these two women bought up many of these old abandoned farms, sent out gangs of workmen to repair the dwellings and other buildings—erecting new where the old was beyond redeeming; cheap but pretty furnishings followed; laborers were engaged to clear the fields and re-cultivate; orchards were trimmed, grafted, planted as was needed, great fields of berries were set out and fruit plants of all kinds suitable to the locality; poultry yards were built and stocked and fields were set apart for pasturage and dairy cows turned in. When all was in readiness a handsome matron and manager were placed in charge and then the army of working girls were invited to go out. To leave the crowd and the dust and gloom and scanty fare of the city, for the glorious, healthful, wholesome life on the farm. Oh, indeed the girls were expected to work and were glad to work in field and garden and dairy. A splendid market was at hand and profits were good. The girls shared in the profits. The founders of the farm were quite content with a very small interest on the capital invested; merely as a matter of business, but only after the farms began to pay. The girls are being taught to farm scientifically and every convenience for improved methods in work, both indoors and out, are in use.

What a beautiful home the prairies will furnish when the Government extends the homestead right to women, and—how many of these poor girls shall we be able to make room for on our broad acres! The health and the wealth that lies buried in the "first foot of soil," waiting only the pioneers plow, we should willingly share these as well.

A word in season here might be to suggest to the Government to prescribe the sort of dwelling and accommodation every farm house should measure up to. In cities no man may live "how he pleases" unless he pleases to live according to law. A law in the country should be a bath, an indoor closet, storm sash hinged at the top to allow the bedroom windows to swing wide open every day in winter, and sufficient heating apparatus to heat the premises so that the whole household will not have to live in one room for warmth. What averts that miles of sweet pure air surrounds a dwelling if the inmates of that house shut it all outside and live in a super-heated, exhausted atmosphere of tobacco smoke and steam. Live in the fresh air. It has a powerful influence on mentality.

The theory that woman's economic independence is the most desirable and necessary ethical change that society requires, finds most gratifying support in statements made by President Taft as reported in *Woman's World Magazine*. Says the President, "I would like to have the scheme of things so arranged that women, when they come to decide as to matrimony shall have a free and unfettered choice. This they can only have when they are financially independent." "Industrial vocational education" is what

he particularly recommends as a means by which independence shall be attained. He says "Woman never has a fair show."

She is made to run in grooves and the pasture is always thin and watery in grooves and so women have to marry for an existence. She gradually reconciles herself to marriage as a sort of last hope even though "The Prince" has not arrived. The President is going to "scrape all he can together and leave it all to his daughter so that she may choose in marriage"—his sons, he is going to educate and let them go out and battle for a fortune in the arena of their peers.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN ACTIVE

Dear Madam:—

Re Homesteads for Women

I should be very much obliged if you would kindly forward to me a sufficient number of those petitions to circulate among our committee.

Yours faithfully,

L. H. D.

Convener Com. Agriculture
Local Council of Women.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 20, '11.

Dear Madam:—Would you be kind enough to send me immediately some copies of the petition "Homesteads for Women." Our quarterly meeting of the Local Council of Edmonton and Strathcona will be held in October and we wish to present this petition for consideration.

T.B.

Secretary.

TAKING WELL IN VANCOUVER

Dear Madam:—I received the Homestead petitions sent and am busy getting signatures. So far, everyone I have approached agreed that "it was a very good thing." I got no refusals. I think if taken to Ottawa it will surely go through all right. I have not concluded the canvass yet, but thought I'd let you know of my progress.

I. M. GIBSON.

South Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 26.

A CANADIAN

Dear Isobel:—I am very glad to see you have taken up homesteads for women. I should like to help all I can. I think we have as much right to a homestead as the men have. I have run the binder, stooked, cut, raked, and stacked hay; plowed, disked and harrowed; in fact I think I have done everything necessary on a farm and am none the worse off for it either. Outside work always makes us healthy, doesn't it? I should very much like to see the homestead privilege granted, though it would not do me any good. My father and mother were born and married in Canada and then moved just across the line where I was born. While I was a small girl my family moved back to Canada, where we have lived since. I do not see why I have not as much right to homestead as a woman of British birth. I am sure I know more about the work of a farm than a Britisher just out a year could do at first. You say "We have had the privilege of homesteading before." I have not for I have lived in Canada most of my life, and do not want to leave here now. I expect there are many more the same. You say you "do not know where to draw the line if not only women of British birth and Canadian birth are allowed to homestead." Why not allow all English speaking women the privilege or women of all nationalities who have lived in Canada a certain length of time—say five, ten or fifteen years? If some women are not as good as others why not give them all a chance anyway? God created all men equal and one has as much right to a place to live as another. All the people in Canada and British Isles could not make a grain of sand much less a quarter section. And a great many of the poor "unworthies" as they are called, might make the best of citizens if they only had a chance. Why not give them all one? But the petition is a step forward anyway. I should like to do what I can, if you will forward petition.

E. L. STOW.

Sask.

Note.—Dear Miss Stow, I must ask to be excused for not earlier replying to your letter. It was mislaid and forgotten until a rummage revealed it folded inside a book I had been reading. I am sorry. But my dear girl, you are a Canadian. Your parents being British and naturalized makes you a British subject too. It

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

doesn't matter if you were born in Mars or Jamaica or Greenland. The only possibility now of your ever becoming other than a British subject will be brought about by your marrying an American or a Mexican or a Turk or some such matter. Indeed you are British, and perfectly eligible to homestead according to our petition, so kindly take charge of a big one and fill it. I am sure if you are as energetic and industrious as your letter indicates, you will be amply successful. Energy and industry are the two most powerful factors of success. You are right about both the grain of sand and the quarter section of land, and its really a mercy those people you mention can't make one or the other, be where would we be then? We wouldn't need any government to give us homesteads, eh? Every man would make his own. I don't believe either you or I would really like that.

Your offer to canvas, with the petition to secure homesteads for women, though you believe you are not within the scope of that petition is an evidence of a generosity that is noteworthy.

ISOBEL.

FILLED PETITION FORM

Dear Isobel:—I am sending in the petition with as many names as I have been able to get. If there were any more men within driving (between meals) distance, I would have got more.

MRS. JAS. PATERSON.

Plateau, Sask.

Note.—Mrs. Paterson is keeping up the record. Getting the signature of every man within half-a-day's drive is certainly excellent. Do you know any friend, Mrs. Paterson, who would work a petition if one were sent her? Often the work is extended and greatly enlarged by this means.

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming.

BROME GRASS

F.E.J., Govan, Sask.—I have a small plot of land which I wish to sow to grass next spring. I should like to take one or two crops of hay off and then turn it into permanent pasture. I was thinking of sowing brome grass. Could you recommend a better grass or mixture of grasses? The land is sandy loam, but rather stony for working. Part of this land was summer-fallowed this year and the other part was sown to oats, which I cut early for green feed. The stubble is fairly clean.

Answer.—When the locality and description of the soil is taken into consideration, brome grass would give you the best results as a combination hay grass and pasture. Sow about 14 lbs. to the acre and, if you can spare the time, sow without a nurse crop. If this system is followed you will get a light hay crop and some pasture the first fall, while a much larger yield of hay will be reaped the second year than if sown with a nurse crop. It is recommended by expert authorities that all brome grass pastures should be plowed thinly with a breaking plow every four or five years. This practice renews the vigor of the grass, and by its adoption brome can be made to produce a paying crop indefinitely.

SUMMER FALLOW

R.C.E., Stoughton, Sask.—I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper since it started, and have followed with interest the answers in your query column. I would be very much obliged if you would give me an outline of a good system of summer-fallow for this section of the country.

Answer.—Disk the previous fall, after the crop has been removed if possible, to start germination of seeds near the surface which might otherwise be killed by the winter. In the spring as soon as the weed seeds germinate, plow deep, at least five inches. Follow immediately with a packer, either sub-surface or corrugated. After packing, go over field with harrows once in order to leave the soil in a granular condition. Later, cross-harrow when weeds begin to appear above the surface. Repeat the operation of harrowing from time to time until the soil becomes too compact for the harrow teeth to make much impression. Then use the cultivator, one with wide fixed teeth preferable, making sure to always follow with the harrow. The above system will give good results except where the field is infested with thistles. In such a case the cultivator should be used more dexterously and the harrow less. After plowing never allow a thistle leaf to appear above the surface of the ground, or in other words keep a bare summer-fallow all summer on the field. It has been estimated that in order to get good results in eradicating thistles ten acres per horse should be the amount reckoned on for a summer's work. Very good results are being secured on the Portage Plains from such a system.

CROP ROTATION

F.T.P., Regina, Sask.—I run a dairy farm a few miles from the city of Regina and supply milk to many of the retailers in the city. I would be much obliged if you would advise me of a suitable rotation which would be satisfactory for my conditions.

Answer.—You fail to state the exact size of your dairy farm or quality of soil, and consequently we are hindered somewhat in offering you the most satisfactory advice. With the information at hand, however, a four-year rotation, the first year potatoes, second year corn (grown for ensilage purposes) third year wheat or oats, seeded to clover, and fourth year clover, to be broken up

for potatoes, should give you good results. You will notice that we have devoted considerable space to potatoes. This is done because we think you can easily find a market for your crop by contracting to supply hotels and retail merchants in the city at a fair figure. The potato supply of the West is generally light and you should have little difficulty in disposing of your crop, providing you prepared a suitable pit for storing them. Alfalfa has not been inserted in the rotation as it cannot very well be worked in. This does not mean, however, that you should not have a large field devoted to the growth of this legume. Alfalfa hay is very essential in feeding dairy cattle, and in some cases can almost replace grain in your ration. No dairy farm is complete without a large field being devoted to this most important crop. Fields can be broken up, if so desired, every five or six years.

ALFALFA

A.F.T., Cowdery, Man.—I have a small pasture of alfalfa sown this spring

which, in spite of the wet weather, has secured a very good stand. Would it hurt if I pastured it with sheep this fall?

Answer.—On no account should stock of any description be allowed on your alfalfa patch the first season, even though it be of a rank growth. They are apt to eat it too close and the trampling seriously injures the young plant. In order to secure the best results, you should have mowed the field at least twice during the season, setting the knife high to avoid cutting too close. The last mowing should not be later than the first of September, and subsequent growth should be allowed to stand into the winter. A light coating of manure in the fall is sometimes given, and while this often is a good practice, it is not necessary if the plants have a good crop. The manure can be applied to better advantage a year or two later on. If you intend to pasture your alfalfa with sheep next year instead of allowing it to grow to hay, it would be advisable to have it fairly well grown before turning the sheep on it.

This precaution should be taken even after you have secured a hay crop, otherwise they will eat it too close and injure the crown of the plant. Care is necessary in feeding this crop, which is so rich in protein that it is liable to cause some ill results. The sheep should be turned on the field at mid-day when the alfalfa is perfectly dry. They should be well filled up with green feed before put into the field and should have salt before them at all times. When once introduced to alfalfa the sheep should not be taken off it until they are taken off for good. With care there should be a very small percentage of loss either from bloating or from other causes. For feeding lambs no other hay will compare with alfalfa, as they fatten rapidly on it with a very small ration of grain added.

William Glynne Charles Gladstone, grandson of the great British statesman and heir to the Hawarden estate, was elected to the British House of Commons to represent Kilmarnock in the bye-elections held on September 27.



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EVERYWHERE

GREAT WEST

CUT PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO

WHY IT PAYS TO SELL To THE GRAIN GROWERS'

1. BECAUSE The Grain Growers' Grain Company is one of the largest grain commission and export companies in Canada. The large volume of grain which we are handling (last year 18,845,305 bushels) places us in a position to sell in large lots and thus secure for our patrons the very highest prices, prices often considerably above the market quotations of the day.
2. BECAUSE although we have many thousand patrons and are handling many million bushels of grain, yet by our large staff and our excellent system we are able to give every patron the same individual attention as if we were dealing with him alone. You are sure, therefore, that your interests will be carefully looked after, and, at the same time, you will have all the advantages of selling through a large concern where you can secure the highest prices.
3. BECAUSE The Grain Growers' Grain Company has a duplicate Sampling and Grading department to check the government grading of All Cars Consigned to them.
4. BECAUSE if your car leaks or is wrecked, or if your weights are not as high as you think they ought to be, or if you have any other trouble with the railway company or other concerns connected with the handling of your grain, if you have the evidence to support your claim, The Grain Growers' Grain Company has a Claims Department at your service, with experts to fight your case at no extra expense to you.

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The Grain Growers' Grain
WINNIPEG

Note--Alberta Farmers please address us to 607

SHIP YOUR GRAIN

To

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5. BECAUSE the more grain the Farmers ship to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the more power they will give to their Company to keep the price of grain nearer its true value. Last year by exporting over 10,500,000 bushels of grain, an element of competition was introduced into the grain market, which resulted in prices being kept several cents a bushel higher than they would otherwise have been.

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6. BECAUSE The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the farmer's own company. It was started by them, is owned by them, and is run by them, consequently the interests of the Company and the interests of the farmers are one and the same thing, and the Company is always bound, therefore, to do everything in its power to get full value for the farmer's grain.

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7. BECAUSE in The Grain Growers' Grain Company every cent of profit that is made from selling or exporting the grain goes back to the farmer in some form or other. This year it will cost the Western farmers nearly \$2,000,000 of commission to market their grain. Why not reduce this to the lowest possible point by marketing your grain through your own co-operative company, The Grain Growers' Grain Company.

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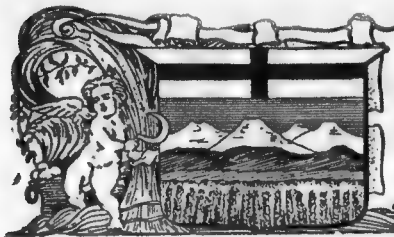
DON'T FORGET the farmers' Company is your Company, and needs your support and patronage. If you want any information regarding the markets or regarding shipping your grain, write to us.

NOTE. When sending in your shipping bill, please state to what Bank you want your money sent or whether you want it sent to you personally.

Grain Company Limited

ss us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

MANITOBA



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower - Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

Directors at Large

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors:

P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Nampaw; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

Official Circular No. 11, 1911

To the Secretary:—Under instructions from the Board of Directors, I beg to advise you that the next annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta will be held at Red Deer, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 16, 17, and 18, 1912. The regular official notice of the convention will be forwarded at a later date.

Under Section 29 of the Constitution, which was added at the last annual convention, the railway expenses of all delegates attending the convention will be pooled. By this means all will pay the same railway fare and it is hoped that the result will be a large attendance of members from all parts of the province.

Under Section 39, amendments to the constitution must be forwarded to the General Secretary at least sixty days prior to the annual meeting. The Board of Directors have appointed a special committee to revise the constitution. This committee will report within the allotted time, so that all may know the result of their labors, but any suggested changes to the constitution should be forwarded as soon as possible so that they may be considered by this committee.

Municipal Legislation

In Circular No. 7 a request was made for the views of the members on the proposed rural municipalities legislation for Alberta. So far not many answers have been received, probably the result of the busy season, but I would ask all to kindly let me have their decisions as soon as possible, so that same can be submitted at an early date and the views contained therein considered by the government. Of the answers received to date, they may be classified as follows:—
In favor of the plan adopted in Saskatchewan 22
For a Municipality of Nine Townships 10
For a Municipality of Sixteen Townships 9
For the Taxation of Land Values 23
Against the Proposal 3

Several resolutions have also been sent in, suggesting other changes in the proposed plan, the majority being in favor of the elections being held on the first and second Monday in either November or December, and for the placing of a surtax upon unoccupied lands. Besides these resolutions, several have been forwarded with the request that they be submitted to all Local Unions for consideration.

From Nampaw Union, No. 18:—

"Resolved that we the members of Nampaw Union are not in favor of Rural Municipalities but still prefer the present system of Local Improvement. Further that this resolution be forwarded the General Secretary requesting him to bring it to the notice of all the unions so that it might be fully discussed and a vote secured thereon."

From Red Willow Union, No. 236:—

"Be it resolved that to encourage the residence upon and the improvement of the land, we the members of Red Willow Union, No. 236 are in favor of a system of taxation along the following lines; That all taxes in local improvement districts and in rural school districts shall be raised by a direct levy upon land values, the improvements on land in all cases to be exempt from taxation;

That each quarter section, or smaller parcel, when held separately, shall be appraised yearly at its actual value, and the improvements thereon to be appraised separately to the land;

Land upon which the improvements amount to less than one-fourth the land value, and the owner not being resident thereon, to be taxed at its full value. When the improvements amount to one-fourth or more of the land value the exemption to be equal to the value of the improvements, provided that the exemption shall not be more than one-half;

Land upon which the owner has resided continuously during the year previous to the day of appraisal the exemption to be one-half. When the improvements

amount to more than one-half the land value and the owner having resided continuously upon the land during the year previous to the day of appraisal the exemption to be equal to the value of the improvements. Provided that the exemption shall not exceed three-fourths the value of the land;

That the exemption because of residence shall not apply to more than one quarter section;

That the exemption for improvements shall apply only to the quarter section or smaller lot upon which the improvements are located;

That this resolution be forwarded to each local Union of the U.F.A. for discussion."

From Dewberry Union, No. 98:—

"Resolved that this Union is in favor of eight hours constituting a day on local improvement work and that the rate of pay be two dollars per day, or twenty-five cents per hour, for man; and four dollars per day, or fifty cents per hour for man and two-horse or ox teams."

From Blindman Union, No. 65:—

"Resolved that this Union is opposed to the Municipal Bill as proposed, and in lieu of that would suggest that the Local Improvement Districts as at present exist be given power to borrow money on debentures, and that they be compelled to expend same by contract labor."

If any further copies of Circular No. 7 are required, same will be forwarded on request.

Prices of Farm Products

In Circular No. 8 a request was made for prices on certain farm products, so that comparisons could be made and an effort made to better conditions. So far very few answers have been received. At your convenience, I should be obliged if you would kindly let me have as much information as possible along the lines requested.

In connection with this matter, several suggestions have been received that it would be in the interest of the members for the Central Office to undertake the handling of the smaller farm produce on behalf of the members. Several have pointed out that the Association could possibly be of assistance along this line. What do you think of the idea?

Direct Legislation

Not many answers have been received as to the suitability of the proposed petition. The bulk of those to hand are not in favor of encumbering the petition at the present time with any request for the recall, but it is not probable that this will be left off. The petitions will be sent out for signature in the course of a few days now and every effort should be made to secure as many signatures as possible.

Hail Insurance

This question is not by any means settled, and the Boards of Trade in certain parts of Alberta are now considering the matter also. An effort is being made to secure statistics showing what has been done in other countries and it is hoped that this will be sent out for consideration at an early date. The sentiment for or against compulsory hail insurance is very much divided, and it is doubtful whether we shall ever be able to come to a unanimous decision on the subject. Last winter the question came up for consideration and a resolution was adopted. Before this could be acted upon other steps had been taken by some of the members and the work of the convention was therefore useless. This other step has been discussed by many of the Unions during the last eight months and resolutions regarding same are still coming to hand, together with other resolutions for consideration. Most of these deal along the same lines as the Strathmore resolution, the only difference being the change in the rate of taxation or of indemnity to be paid, so there is not much use in burdening you with them. The only one differing to any great extent is

that received from White Lake Union which is as follows:—

"Whereas the present season has been marked by exceptional damage by hail, hundreds having their entire crop destroyed and hundreds more having had their crops seriously damaged; and

Whereas such destruction occurs every year to a greater or lesser extent, every grain grower being liable to have his entire year's efforts blotted out in a few minutes, causing extreme hardship; and

Whereas we believe it is in accord with the spirit of the U.F.A. that we should assist one another in the spirit of brotherliness, and it is considered that a tax of one cent per acre on all farm lands of the province would furnish a fund sufficient to pay two-thirds value of the damage done by hail throughout the province;

Therefore we would request that the government of Alberta enact such legislation as will legalize the levying and collecting of such a tax, to be applied as aforesaid, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the various Unions requesting their co-operation."

It is hoped in the next circular to be able to give a synopsis of the resolutions received in answer to the Strathmore scheme, so that the whole matter may be more fully considered, but in the meantime if there are any further suggestions dealing with this subject they will be acceptable.

In connection with the system of hail insurance as was enforced in Alberta this year, several complaints have been received in this office. If there is any matter on which assistance can be rendered, and if you have any information which will show that the plan in force this year, and the method of administering same, was not at all satisfactory, all such statements will be very acceptable.

The Coal Question

The following resolution has been submitted by Wheatland Center Union, No. 109:—

"Whereas coal is a public necessity; and Whereas the working men and general public suffer great inconvenience and hardship through certain conditions that prevail at the coal mines while owned by private parties, and run solely for the profit of a few individuals; and

Whereas the owners at all times have neglected to provide sufficient protection for the life and health of the men employed therein, it is hereby resolved that we request the executive officers of the U.F.A. to urge the government to institute condemnation proceedings against all coal mines where the full working force is twenty or more men, and acquire and operate the same for the benefit of the men employed therein and for the general public, and thus prevent another coal famine."

Cutting Hay

Amisk Valley Union, No. 258, has submitted the following:—

"We would like to see some action taken in the matter of cutting hay on unoccupied and C.P.R. lands. The cutting used to start on July 25, but this year it was commenced before that date and a great deal of confusion resulted. It was decided to try and ascertain whether the Unions would take the matter up and suggest a definite date for the cutting of hay to start."

Educational Taxes

From Streamstown Union, No. 8:—
"We would like to see a discussion started in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes for educational purposes. An instance has been given of where one man was never notified of the taxes being due and yet found out that his title was liable to forfeiture for non-payment of taxes."

Any discussion or information relating to this question will be very acceptable.

Well Boring Outfits

From Blackfoot Union, No. 76:—
"We would like to have an opinion upon the question of subsidizing well boring outfits, to enable farmers to procure water."

From Kipp Union, No. 181:—
"Resolved that the General Secretary ask the different Locals to petition the Dominion government to set aside in the general estimates money enough to take the levels to find out how much water can be put on the different districts requiring water for domestic purposes and the cost of same, also to advance eighty-five per cent. of the money to build the ditches on a forty year payment plan."

Pork Packing Proposition

Some time ago petitions regarding the proposed co-operative plant were sent out for signatures. Not many have yet been returned and I would ask that all who have any signed lists will kindly return them some time within the next month.

Red Willow Union has forwarded the following resolution dealing with the subject:—

"Whereas we deem the plan for the government pork packing plant as outlined is unfair to the farmer in that the farmer is asked to contract his product to the plant regardless of the price he might obtain elsewhere, the only guarantee the farmer has is a \$2.00 fine for each hog he fails to sell to the plant; and

Whereas under the plan proposed there is danger in time of its control being centred in a few hands thereby defeating the purpose for which it is intended; and

Whereas the wide spread between hogs on foot and the finished product shows the need of such a plant being run in the interest of the whole people;

Therefore be it resolved that we are in favor of the government owning and operating a packing plant in such a manner as to avoid any possibility of its ever drifting into private hands, such plant to include the packing and handling of all meat products. The government to pay a living price to the producer and to sell at cost to the consumer, thereby benefitting all the people."

When considering this resolution I would ask you to again consider the special circular dealing with this subject which was sent out last spring.

The Guide

You will have no doubt noticed the special offer which is now being made to secure more subscribers to our official organ, The Grain Growers' Guide. If you can be of any assistance in boosting the circulation of this important paper we shall be pleased to have you do so.

General

With the annual convention in sight it is necessary for us to think of the returns to the General Office. Have you made yours yet? If not, kindly let us have them at your convenience as it will simplify the work a great deal if we can get as much as possible done before the last month. There is always a big rush at that time and we would like to avoid it as much as possible.

There is still a good supply of annual reports and constitutions on hand. Any member or secretary desiring same can secure a full supply on request to the General Office.

Several other matters of importance will be dealt with in the near future and some of them will probably take the shape of special circulars at an early date.

The Estray Bulletin for September is enclosed herewith. Several expressions of opinion, that the bulletin is doing good work, have been received.

Any further questions for consideration by the Unions will be acceptable.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. FREAM,

Secretary.

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 21, 1911.

"The Home"

In selecting the above title for this page we have taken into consideration the fact that the strongest and most enduring of human affections are centered around the home. It is the intention to make this department of The Guide of real vital interest to every member of every home into which The Guide enters in this great Western country. It is hoped that "The Home" department of The Guide will be to the women on the farm a welcome weekly visitor. Too frequently there is too much work and too little enjoyment for the housewife. She faces her problems quietly and day by day is burdened with care that can be partially lifted by meeting with other women in social conversation. There are today thousands of women on these western prairies who are silently doing their part towards making this world better and brighter. If they knew each other better and extended a mutual helping hand life would be sweeter and happier. We want them to become better acquainted through these pages. We want them to send in their problems for others to answer and to send in their experiences to help others who are in difficulty. There are a thousand and one questions that come into the mind of the housewife every day that she can have answered by sending them in to our "Home" department. Let us know what "Home" means to you. Every woman has ideals towards which she is striving. What is the real home? What should be its influence upon the family? What should be its influence upon the community? The Home is the foundation of the state and in the home, under the mother's care on these wide prairies, are today being reared the men and women who will decide the future of this nation. Are we rearing the coming generation wisely? Are we educating them to take their proper place in the work of the future? Are we teaching them that true greatness is measured by the ability of men and women to serve their fellow creatures? Are we giving them good books to read and thus inculcating a love of the best in life? Are we teaching them the value of good pictures? Are we doing all we can to bring them up to be well informed boys and girls with high ideals and a sincere desire to make their lives count in the world? What do you think about these questions? There is room in these pages for you to discuss these matters and all else of interest to the country home. Perhaps you have never written a letter for publication. Then begin now. Your thoughts will help others and your experience will guide others over rough places. Let us make this page a real home page. Address your letters "Home Department," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

HOW TO BE CHEERFUL

1. To never miss an opportunity for saying a kindly word, realizing that "kind hearts are more than coronets."
2. To carry the spirit of "cheerfulness" into our daily work and into our homes.
3. To despond never; but be ever mindful of the Father's love, Who has commanded us to "Love one another."
4. To "pass on," when possible, the happiness, blessings, and good things in life to those who are not so bountifully supplied as ourselves.
5. Not to forget, if trouble knocks at our door, to count up the blessings we have previously enjoyed.
6. To be specially thoughtful of, and attentive to, the old, the weak, the sick; never to pass them by without a pleasant word of greeting.
7. To make it our practice to cheer and help in every possible way all those amongst our friends, workmates, and acquaintances whom we may find in bodily or mental trouble or distress.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

THE OBJECT of cookery is to prepare food in a manner least wasteful and most nutritious, and so render it easy to digestion and pleasant alike to sight and taste. Food is chiefly prepared by submitting it to great heat, as in boiling, roasting, etc. The result in all cases is much the same. But different flavors result from the various ways of cooking. By the action of heat albumen sets or becomes

stiff, but if care is not taken the albumen becomes dry, hard, and indigestible.

THE ACTION of great heat causes the albumen on the surface of a piece of meat to set rapidly. The natural juices of the meat are thus, as it were, sealed up within the meat, which is consequently palatable and nutritious. By improper cooking these valuable juices are lost.

THE ACTION of heat on starchy substances, such as flour, causes the minute particles of starch to swell and burst, when they become partly soluble, and by this change are rendered fit for assimilation and digestion.

COOKERY is not a happy-go-lucky rule of thumb affair. It is governed by certain clearly defined laws, the carrying out of which is bound to be successful, and produce the same results exactly time after time. Ignorance of them is frequently the cause of the doleful plaint; "I never got those things to taste the same two days together."

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT in cookery as in other concerns of life; but it is of comparatively little value to go on working unless we have some knowledge of what steps we must take to achieve a desired result. In the following pages these steps will be pointed out, and the reason given, where necessary, and so that an intelligent understanding may be arrived at regarding this subject, which is at once a science and an art.

STEWING MEAT has been described as the most economical method of cooking ever invented. No great heat is required, and practically no attention, and by this process we are enabled to make use of pieces of meat, which would otherwise be too tough for food. The meat is put into a pan with a little cold water—not sufficient to cover it—and gradually heated. When it is about done vegetables may be put in. Remember stews must never be allowed to boil.



8738. A Serviceable and Desirable Model.

Ladies House Dress. In a dress of this kind a woman will always look neat while at her household duties, and if made in white or other dressy fabrics, the design will prove very appropriate for afternoon wear. The oval neck opening is comfortable and pretty, the side closing is very effective, the Gibson plait gives breadth to the shoulders, and the $\frac{3}{4}$ length sleeve leaves the lower arm free and comfortable when at work. The Skirt is a five gore model. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards of $\frac{44}{48}$ inch material for the 36 inch size.

BOILING is perhaps the simplest method of cookery; but at the same time it requires great care to receive satisfactory results. Many little details have to receive attention. The pot must be large enough to hold the meat easily, so that the water can get at every part of it—generally a quart of water to a pound of meat—and bring it to a boil, then draw it aside so that it can simmer. The success of this cookery depends largely on keeping an even temperature, so care must be taken that it never ceases to simmer.

Should the liquor waste, make up the deficiency with boiling water. The average time allowed is fifteen minutes for every pound of meat, and 15 over. This is by no means a fixed time limit, and more or less time may be necessary according to the nature of what is being prepared.



9027. A Charming Frock for the Little Miss. Girl's One Piece Dress with body and sleeve combined, and with or without Cuff and Yoke Collar.

Practical One-Piece Dresses are always popular for small girls, and the model here shown will be most pleasing and comfortable. The standing collar and yoke collar, which is a pretty form of trimming may be omitted. The kimono sleeve, cut in one with the dress, may be finished plain, or with the cuff. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards of $\frac{44}{48}$ inch material for the 6 year size.

THE NATIONAL METHOD of cookery is, as everyone knows, roasting, a process which best develops and preserves the quality of the meat. A good fire is absolutely necessary. The joint must be put before a very strong fire or into a very hot oven, so that the albumen on the outside may become hardened and so retain the valuable juices in the meat. At the end of ten or fifteen minutes remove the roast further from the fire, and allow it to continue gradually, care being taken to baste it frequently from its own dripping.

The average time required for roasting is fifteen minutes to the pound, not counting the time until the meat has begun to cook. Many make the mistake of counting from the time the meat is put down, the results are not right until fifteen minutes at least be allowed for the roast to begin to cook. Remember, fifteen minutes to the pound and fifteen over—at least.

WHAT YOUNG MOTHERS ASK

A number of books that will be useful to my women readers will be placed in stock in the Sunshine office and pamphlets are in preparation to help the young wife and mother. Many young married women are away from home and have no means of obtaining the knowledge that would help them in the various duties that come their way. We will not only have books, but a full list of all necessary articles and where to obtain them, and any other desired information will be placed at their disposal.

SOMEONE PLEASE ANSWER

Can you give me the name of any book suitable for a young mother to read?—Anxious Mother.

Will my Western readers send name and particulars of any book which they have found of use and which they can recommend to Anxious Mother?

THE WAYSIDE WELL

His heart was full of kindly sympathy
That longed his fellow-man to aid;
But simple peasant, poor, unlearned, was he,
Who knew alone the art of pick and spade.

He paused beside the dusty traveled road,
And watched the multitude that came and went;
The burdened horses, sweltering 'neath their load,
The foot-sore journeyman, with labor spent.

"If but a living stream, a shaded pool,
Beneath some spreading oak the highway blest!"
O peasant, with thy simple, homely tool,
Fulfill the longings of thy kingly breast!

With patient, willing hands he toiled, until
From out the treasures of earth's buried store
Forth gushed the waters of a hidden rill,
With freedom's joyous laughter bubbling o'er.

A slender sapling from the nearest grove
He brought, and plated by the water's brink,
Whose arched and leafy branches, reared in love,
Should shadow weary travelers as they drink.

Oh, happy thought! Thrice happy kindly deed!
When burning suns beat down with withering heat,
How gratefully the wanderer checks his steed,
In restful shades to quaff the waters sweet!

No marble shaft now marks the peasant's grave,
But better far than monument of stone,
The wayside well, where cooling waters lave
The spreading oak, his faithful service own.

EMILY HOUSEMAN WATSON.

"BLESSED ARE THE POOR IN HEART, FOR THEY SHALL SEE GOD"

(By Rosalie Taskett)

In this age of enlightened thought along all lines, numbers of parents are earnestly seeking not only to rightly understand the laws of Nature for themselves, but to find the best methods of instructing their young children, with a view of protecting their mental purity and bodily chastity. But quite un mindful of this sublime of all Beatitudes, many mothers and a great majority of fathers, in the ordinary ways of life, are not sufficiently pure in heart to God in all things—in matters pertaining to the functions of the body, to reproduction in all animal life, as well as in the forms of the vegetable kingdom.

IF A LITTLE CHILD essentially pure in heart, is taught in its earliest years what are called the "secrets of Nature," it sees only the hand of God in them; nothing impure, abnormal, or improper or unmentionable. "To the pure all things are pure." How important, then to present to the child, in the very beginning of the walk of his life, while his mind is yet unspoiled by false ideas, the truth about himself and all nature. By so doing we take the surest course for preserving his mental purity for later years. And just as surely as he is correctly instructed he does see God in all these things, to the same extent, if not to a greater than, in any other manifestation of Nature—or God.

"THE SUPREME DESIRE of the soul is to manifest God." The supreme desire of the soul of everything in the universe is to manifest God—to manifest, each in its own particular way, that life of God inherent in every form of creation.

TO WHAT END is all life? To what end are all living, breathing, palpitating creatures, plants, forms, and expressions? To manifest God. This is the supreme desire expressed in millions of varying shapes and forms and attributes. What more simple, more natural, more reasonable, than to lead the little child to see God in all forms of life? or to express it more correctly, to endeavor to avoid leading him in a way which, by any breath of doubt on our part, prevents him seeing God with clear eyes in all the various forms and expressions of the World Beautiful?

WE ARE ALL LIABLE TO COLDS AND THEIR TRAIN OF EVILS

A cold is invariably caused by exposure when vitality is low.

The regular use of BOVRIL will give you strength and vigor and enable you to resist colds and chills.

BOVRIL

CONCENTRATED BEEF

CELEBRATE SUFFRAGE VICTORY

Dear Margaret:—I see that many of the "Home" Readers take an interest in women's suffrage. Perhaps not all of them are aware that in California on October 10, the men of that state will vote on that great issue. The victory of the California women is thought to be certain and I wondered if any of our "Home" sisters had thought of celebrating in any way if our California sisters won. They are certainly making great efforts to gain their end and seem to be loyally supported by the principal men of the state. The victory of the Washington women last year seems to have stimulated them to fresh effort. I propose, Madam Editor, that all "Home" readers sympathizing with our California sisters show their interest, if a victory is won, by holding some gathering or other, suffrage tea, public meeting, or if they cannot do that send post cards of congratulation. It would be interesting I think to have in the "Home" columns an account of any such meetings if they be held.

LINDA MERRILL.

Asst. Prov. Suff. Supt. W.C.T.U.
Ningra, Man.

RULES FOR WORKERS of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild

1. Workers are cautioned against recognizing anyone as agent of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild who cannot produce a written authority.
2. Workers must notify the manager of our Handicrafts Shop before sending in work, that they may be advised as to the most desirable kinds of work to send.
3. Workers must unite and send in work together from the same neighborhood as far as possible, otherwise Canadian Handicrafts Guild will not pay freight charges.
4. Work must be sent in canvas sacks as far as consistent with safety, not in wooden boxes.
5. The name and address must be written in full on each individual piece of work sent in, otherwise the Canadian Handicrafts Guild will not be held responsible for it.
6. Work not up to the standard of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, whether in workmanship or color, will be returned at once at the worker's expense.
7. The Canadian Handicrafts Guild usually holds goods on consignment for one year only. If, at the expiration of that time, they are not sold, they may be returned to the worker.
8. If any worker desires goods returned before the end of the year, such worker must pay the return charges.
9. Immediately on the arrival of a consignment a receipt will be sent to each consignor. This receipt for goods must be held by the consignor, to be presented on demand.
10. Payments will be made at the end of each month for current sales. Orders will be paid for on receipt of goods.
11. The Canadian Handicrafts Guild will accept only natural dyes.
12. The Canadian Handicrafts Guild makes no charge for keeping goods on consignment.

There is a good sale for all kinds of

ASK FOR
HEWSON'S
Unshrinkable
UNDERWEAR

good hand-woven work, such as portieres, couch throws, rag carpets and homespun cloths. There is quick sale for fine and firm close patterned crochet and embroidery. Articles must be artistic and strictly home made.

THE PERMANENT CHILD

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

I sat watching my baby, my little child, who was asleep—a year old child, fair and strong; and it did not seem a day since he was a tiny red creature, helpless and faintly groping.

AS I LOOKED and loved, I thought how it would not seem another day till he was a sturdy boy, a tall youth, a grown man, and I should lose my baby forever. THEN I THOUGHT of all the other mothers whose babies were flying from them by day and night—growing up and pushing away; of how we loved our babies and could not keep them even if we would. And I seem to see the millions of babies of mankind all over the earth—black and white and yellow and brown, well loved little ones of a million mothers—breaking into life-like bubbles; blossoming, sprouting, coming into being everywhere, every hour, every minute, every second—this budding glory of babyhood—all over the earth; human life springing up in babies, like the spring grass. And they fled as fast as they came. The days flew by, the weeks, the months, the years, and the babies lived and grew like a transformation scene; taking new shape, becoming boys and girls, men and women.

AND WHILE I watched this million-fold swift flutter of unceasing change, suddenly something happened to it. The million and million seemed to coalesce and become one—one child; and the swift flutter of change grew vague and faint around it, so that altogether there was a soft uncertainty around the child and a half visible smoke of growing forms around it, yet that small dimpled shape remained, a little uncertain as to outline as in a composite photograph, but steady and changeless as to the eyes—the clear, deep, searching eyes of a child.

MY WHOLE HEART yearned to him; something rose and swelled within me, deeper, stronger, wider than anything I have ever felt before. I loved him as I had never loved my own, as I had never known that I could love. And suddenly I felt that I too had changed, and that I was now not only a mother, but "the mother;" and I saw what it was I loved; it was the child. And I longed to feed and guard and shelter and serve that child, as might a million mothers make into one, with all the sweet helplessness, all the glorious promise of a million children made one for her to love.

THEN AS I WATCHED those deep child eyes, as my heart swelled and ached with that great love, I saw—I felt—I knew—what had been borne, and still was born by this, the child in human history. I saw the savage father and the savage mother caring for the children the best they knew, with all the torture and distortion, all the cruel initiations, all the black, blind superstitions of those old times, to the crowning horror of infant sacrifice when the child went through the fire to Moloch—for his parent's sins—the living, loving, helpless child, sacrificed by his parents! I saw the bent skull of the Flathead Indian child, the crippled feet of the Chinese girl child, and age-long, hideous life and death of the child-wife and the child-widow of Hindoostan. I saw the child in Sparta, the child in Rome, the child of the dark ages, the child scourged, imprisoned, starved, its mind filled with all manner of black falsehoods, its body misunderstood and maltreated; and my heart ached, and I cried out, "Were there no mothers for those children."

AND THEN I SAW behind the child, the mother visible—the vague, composite, mighty form of a million mothers made as one; but her heart was my heart to feel and know.

I SAID TO HER, aching for her, full of awful blame, "Could you not have saved the child from this?"

And she wrung her hands. "I loved my child," she said.

"Loved? loved?" I cried. "Could Love allow this? Could Love not guard and feed? Could Love not teach and save?"

"Alas, no!" she said. "I gave Love; it was all I had. I had neither knowledge nor freedom nor wisdom nor power; I could not guard or feed or teach or save. But I could Love and I could serve—and I could suffer."

AND THE EYES of the child, steady,





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Empress of Britain Fri. Dec.
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Lake Manitoba Thur. Oct. 12
Empress of Ireland Fri. " 20
Lake Champlain Thur. " 26
Empress of Britain	..... Fri. Nov. 3
Lake Manitoba	..... Thur. " 9
Empress of Ireland	..... Fri. " 17
Lake Champlain	..... Thur. " 23

Last Sailing from St. Lawrence

clear, deep, as all Time, were 'on me; and I felt his pain.

THEN THE MOVING SCREEN of the past was moved away, and the present spread and widened before me till I saw the whole wide earth in all its starlit glory and sunlit joy—and everywhere the child; also everywhere the mother—still loving, still serving, still suffering, still without knowledge or wisdom or freedom or power, still unable to guard or feed or teach or save.

DISEASE PREYED upon the child. Poverty preyed upon the child. Labor preyed upon the child. And I cried out to the mother—that mighty figure I saw dimly there behind the child—to save the child. But there only replied the faint piping voices of a million mothers, isolated and alone, each sorrowing for one heartful—for one child—and sorrowing in vain.

"My child is dead," said one, and wept. "Mine is a cripple!" said another, and wept.

"Mine is stunted by the mill work," said another, and wept.

"Mine is ignorant and grows vicious because of our poverty and the villainous wherein we must live," said another and wept.

AND I CRIED to them again. "But you are millions upon millions, and you are mothers. And you can have today if you will but take it, wisdom, and freedom and knowledge and power, and you can feed and teach and guard and save."

BUT THE GREAT picture faded and flew away. They disappeared and first left the flickering flight of a million babies like the leaves of a forest, and then but one—my child—asleep before me. The vague and mighty figure of the mother disappeared, leaving at first the sad-eyed faces of a million mothers—loving, serving, and suffering—and then nothing but myself and my child.

AND IN MY HEART remained an emptiness that nothing could fill. I caught my baby to my heart; but he was not enough; I had seen and I had loved the child, the baby world.

"OH, CHILD OF MINE," I cried. "I will love and serve you, and I will feed and serve, and teach and save; but that is not enough. You are but one, O child of mine, and there are millions and millions. There were, there are, and there will be. It is a stream, a torrent. It is everlasting. Babyhood, human babyhood—and not yet motherhood to meet its needs."

NO SAVAGE MOTHER is enough. No slavish mother is enough. No narrow, selfish mother is enough. No pitiful offered sacrifice of one mother's life is enough.

THE CHILD does not need sacrifice. It needs wisdom, and freedom, and knowledge and power. It needs social motherhood—the conscious, united mother love and mother care of the whole world.—"The Forerunner."

THE RIGHT WAY OF THINKING

Here is the secret of well-being, the solution of most problems, to think only

good thoughts and to give our children, from the earliest stages, the best, purest and brightest ideas of everything in life. The power of thought in shaping our lives cannot be over estimated in my idea. The power of the mother thought in forming the perfect body and the perfect mind, will be one of the main articles of the twentieth century creed, which is, and will be, taught to a much greater extent than we can believe at present. Everywhere on all sides there is a persistent cry of knowledge to fit our women and girls for the main duties of life, that of wife and mother. It must be conceded by all right thinking people that a woman or girl that has been taught the proper care of their beautiful bodies, given by God, with a clear conception of the higher duties of life, must make a better wife and also a better mother than those who look upon married life as a means of greater freedom and an easy time.

Remember, if you are ill you should look within and find the real cause before putting plasters on the outside. The plaster may not have sufficient strength to draw out the deep-down little rankling thought of error, which is at the root of the trouble.

A POSTPONED TRAGEDY

"You have appendicitis," said the doctor man to Jim,

"And I must operate at once, or else your chance is slim."

"You shall not touch a knife to me," was James' firm reply,

"I'll have no operation, and I ain't a-going to die."

"Unless I cut," the doctor said, "you'll surely pass away;

You will be dead, believe me, sir, by two o'clock today."

So Jim was scared and yielded. The carving was a shock,

But Jim was very thankful that he lived at two o'clock;

For doctors know their business, and it's very plain to see

That this one saved Jim's life—because he didn't die till three

—Boston Traveller.

TO EXTRACT A SLIVER

When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand, it can be extracted painlessly by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water and place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, pressing tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation disappear.

WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

Take 3 cups of whole wheat flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 teaspoon of baking soda, 2 teaspoons cream of tartar. Mix stiff with sweet milk, bake half an hour. This is an excellent cure for constipation.

"Young Folks Circle"

During this coming winter we are going to have a corner of The Guide for our young folks for their very own. Into this corner the older folks will not be allowed to come. In this corner our boys and girls are going to meet with each other and have a real good time. They may never see each other but they will enjoy writing letters not only to this page but to each other. We will tell each other about our school, about our home, our holidays, our pleasures and our friends. Then every week when The Guide comes and father and mother have finished reading it we will sit down and read what our friends are doing. We are going to talk about the things we are doing now and the things we hope to do when we grow up. We can help each other to be better boys and girls and tell stories that will make each other feel a lot better. We are going to start off with a letter on "When I grow up." We want to know what our boys and girls under 15 years of age are planning for the future. Are they going to be farmers and try to make the farm life the most pleasant in the world. Are they going to be lawyers, doctors or storekeepers, dressmakers, milliners, teachers or something else? What are they going to try to do to make the world better and happier? Tell us what you want to do and how you are trying to do it. Every boy and girl likes to know what other boys and girls are going to do. Here are some of the very best books that boys and girls ever read. They are interesting stories of other boys and girls and of horses and dogs.

Black Beauty—a talking horse.
Beautiful Joe—a talking dog.
Little Lord Fauntleroy.
Robinson Crusoe.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
Gulliver's Travels.
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

For the best letter we get from a boy entitled "When I Grow Up" we will give any three of these books he selects as a prize. For the second best we will give any two books and for the third best one book. For the best letter on the same subject from a girl we will let her choose any three of these books; for the second best two books and for the third best one book. Here are six prizes for our boys and girls. Don't make your letters more than 200 words long nor less than 150 words. You must write them and mail them to us not later than November 1st. Address your letters, "Young Folks Corner, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

THE GIRL WHO SMILES

The wind was east and the chimney smoked,

And the old brown house seemed dreary,
For nobody smiled and nobody joked,
The young folks grumbled, the old folks croaked,

They had come home chilled and weary.

Then opened the door and a girl came in;

Oh, she was homely—very;
Her nose was pug and her cheek was thin,
There wasn't a dimple from brow to chin,
But her smile was bright and cheery.

She spoke not a word of the cold and damp,
Nor yet of the gloom about her,
But she mended the fire, and lighted the lamp,

And she put on the place a different stamp
From what it had without her.

They forgot that the house was a dull old place,

And smoky from base to rafter,
And the gloom departed from every face,
And they felt the charm of her mirthful grace,

And the cheer of her happy laughter.

Oh, give me the girl that will smile and sing,

And make all glad together!
To be plain or fair is a lesser thing,
But a kind unselfish heart can bring
Good cheer in the darkest weather.

From the New England Poultry Journal.

A PLAY GROUND QUARREL

"I don't want to play that old game.
Come on, Rosie," called little Mae to her chum.

The two little girls walked away with their arms around each other.

"I've got a secret! Now don't you tell. Mama is going to do my hair up on rags tonight so I'll have pretty curls tomorrow," whispered Mae, confidentially.

"Huh, I guess I can have 'em, too. Mine don't need any old rags. Curls without it," scornfully said Rosie removing her arm from Mae's shoulder.

"Your hair curl! Won't you look beautiful with that old red stuff stringing?"

"It isn't red, and it won't string half so much as your old black mop," screamed Rosie.

"Sorreltop! Sorreltop!" screamed Mae, dancing excitedly up and down before Rosie.

"Old black crow! Old black crow!" retorted Mae, jumping in an equally excited manner.

In their wild skipping neither little girl noticed a nearby mud puddle. Rosie skipped once too often. Her feet slipped, and down she sat in the mud, which so frightened her that she immediately began to cry.

"Oh, Rosie! are you hurt? Let me help you," said Mae, forgetting the sorreltop part of it.

"An' my dress w-was so n-nice and c-clean," wailed Rosie.

"I'll take you right home. You will catch your death of cold," said Mae, with a motherly air.

She placed an arm about the sobbing form of poor mud-bedaubed Rosie and both little girls forgot their quarrel in the exciting question of, "What will Mama say?"

But Mama had been a little girl once and understood. She thought this experience would teach these little girls that few quarrels ever have a happy ending.

CURIOS

There are many different kinds of coins and stamps in the world. I have a few old and rare coins. The one I prize most is a half dime dated 1857. It is a great deal smaller than ordinary dimes, and on the front is a "liberty" with a banner. Thirteen stars surround her. At her feet is the date 1857. On the back is a wreath surrounded by the words, "United States of America," and inside the wreath in plain letters is "half dime."

I have half a dozen Lincoln pennies with the initials V.D.B. on the back.

The front of the three cent pieces has a liberty head on it. In the crown in Roman letters is the numbers 1776. Under the head is the date 1865. Surrounding the head is the words, "United States of America." On the back are three large I's, surrounded by a wreath.

A couple of nickels with five on their faces surrounded by stars and the United States arms on the back come next. Then a Chinese coin with a square hole in the centre and marks all over it.

Then a Filipinos centavo about the size of a quarter, and a half centavo a little smaller than a penny.

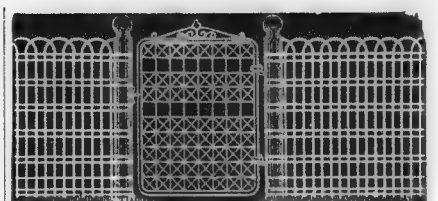
Then an Espano or Spanish coin worth 100 piezas, and dated 1870.

Also two Columbia half dollars.—Con.

SAVING SAMPLES OF DRESSES

Girls, I read not long ago of a plan of saving a piece of each kind of dress one has. I found some scraps of the dresses I had had from several years back, and as I remembered how they were made, they were used. This is the way I saved them: I cut small squares of the goods, and if I had any of the trimming left I used that, too, cutting off small pieces of each kind. Then I pasted the sample and the trimming that went with it, on one page of a new composition book, and gave a description of the way it was made, and where I first wore it. I gave the year and month, if I could remember it, that it was made, and by whom it was made.

I have sixteen samples so far, and if I can I shall paste in samples of every new



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Peerless Lawn Fence

is handsome enough for city property and is strong and cheap enough for the farm. It will keep cattle out and stand up under the heaviest snow drifts.

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Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

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GOOD RELIABLE GUNS

at Wholesale Prices. Send for free 200 page Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, and Sporting Goods.

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dress I get from now on, until the book is full. This book will be very interesting to me in years to come, as it will recall forgotten incidents to my mind, when I see the dress that I wore to Eva's birthday party, for instance; or the one I wore when I taught my first term of school!—M.H.C., age 15, Sask.

NO BURNED BREAD
NO SCORCHED BISCUITS

No need to apologize to family or guest when **MOONEY** does it. **MOONEY'S BISCUITS** are always right — every biscuit inspected before it is packed—and they are as fresh as the product of your own oven.

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

are the great favorites for every day use.

They are made in the big sanitary factory in Winnipeg and come to you in air-tight packages or in sealed tins as you prefer.

"LET MOONEY DO IT"

LET
MOONEY
DO IT

GRAIN GROWERS'



Sunshine Guild

Conducted by
"MARGARET"

Head Office:
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee \$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies')35
S. G. Badges (gentlemen's)35
S. G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.

My dear Sunshine Chicks:—I know you will all be delighted to hear, that the children will soon have a whole page for themselves. But remember you are to write stories and poetry and draw pictures to make it very interesting and truly and really our very own. You will remember the "Sunshine Zoo" which was started for our pets to take an interest in Sunshine, well, I think we must find a corner for it again. Nellie Sunshine, a collie, wrote to me, telling her sad story and I will let her tell you all about it next week. The Sunshine work will now start in earnest and I want to hear from each boy and girl just what work they can do. Remember Home Sunshine first.

The Children's Motto:

We're a band of happy workers,
Our hearts with love aglow;
We're pledged to scatter Sunshine
Wherever we may go.

GOD BLESS your loving hearts and willing hands and if you cannot even give one cent, keep wishing and thinking all the lovely thoughts, for the best success of Sunshine and your thoughts will bear fruit.

"MARGARET."

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Letters and postcards
Willie Clene Bartlett Terry, St. James,
Winnipeg, Man. Walter McMillan, 294
Beacon St., Winnipeg. This dear lad
is a great invalid and would be glad of
letters, etc., from my chicks.

LAUNCHING THE SHIPS

Three little ships went sailing
Over the ocean blue;
Three little sailors watched them—
Theodore, Fred and Lou;

Watched them go bravely sailing
Out on the ebbing tide;
Tiny, white sails unfurling,
Over the waves they ride!

"What was your vessel's cargo?"
Theodore questioned Lou;
"I loaded mine with apples—
Fine, juicy, red ones, too!"

"Mine took a load of candy—
(That's what I love the most!)—
Some little boy may find her,
'Way on some foreign coast!"

Fred was the last and youngest,
"What was your cargo, Fred?"
Questioned the merry children,
"Something quite odd," they said.

Three little ships went sailing
Out from the peaceful shore;
One, steering straight for England,
Never was heard from more!

One tiny vessel foundered
Under a threatening wave!
Happily for her owners,
There was no crew to save!

Fred's little, white-winged vessel,
Borne on the rising tide,
Came, with its load of Sunshine,
Back to its owner's side!

Fred's tiny boat may teach us
One little lesson true:
Sweet, loving deeds, like sunbeams,
Always come back to you!

Brave little ships, when sailing
Forth on life's widening sea,
Kindness, and love, and Sunshine
Ever your cargo be!

--Elizabeth G. H. Atwood.

THE SUNSHINE CIRCLE

Wherever Sunshine has entered a community and really taken hold of the hearts of the people, it has left its indelible stamp, in some well organized form of helpfulness, of practical benefit to the community at large.

These established works of Sunshine have taken up every kind of philanthropic work, that others of the community had overlooked, and Sunshine has come in to fill that long felt want, in that very kind of good cheer that has been needed.

The Sunshine Circle is just as necessary to our Western towns as they are in Winnipeg. There are no towns in the West where someone in need of comfort cannot be found. Do not make the mistake of starting a Sunshine Circle and looking for the poor, for we do not use the word poor in Sunshine work. This society is founded on the love of God, and the universal brotherhood of mankind, and therefore we are all brothers and sisters. In every town where a centre has been formed it is truly surprising the number of calls that will be received, as soon as it is known that a branch of Sunshine Work has been established.

Papers and magazines, knitted mitts, stockings, ear-caps, etc., are made and packed out to the mining camps, which are a great help to these poor boys. There are the missionaries in the far north, glad to receive anything and everything for their needy people. There is no end of the work that can be done in these circles. The joy of ministering to these lonely people will more than repay you.

If you know someone who is sick, stop ten minutes and go in and see them. If there are any blind people in your neighborhood, try and lend them your eyes. Perhaps you could be the means of buying a wheel chair for someone who otherwise would not be able to afford it.

Three people can form a Sunshine Circle, President, Vice-President and Sec.-Treasurer is all that you need.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

Scholarships may be founded and some bright boy or girl can be sent to college, who otherwise would not be able to go. I would also like to see Sunshine Libraries established in each circle. There are so many books and papers that would be useful, if placed on the Sunshine Rest Room shelf, or a room that women coming in from the country, could go into and rest, which would be a great boon to the women of the West. There is no place in these smaller towns, and I feel sure that if these rooms could be established, the women would greatly appreciate them.

I am particularly anxious to interest the children in the Sunshine work, especially in the branch of work which teaches the kindness to animals and to their little friends. It is a far cry, from kindness to animals, to kindness to the human species, but the boy or girl who is trained not to give pain, will, when he grows up, be equally kind to the weak children and the old people. There is no doubt that the children help to scatter the Sunshine. You will all have read through these pages of the way the children worked last winter, and I hope indeed that you will all assist in making this a bountiful harvest to our fellow creatures, not so well placed in the world as ourselves.

In Sunshine or Shade.

MARGARET.

TO THE SUNSHINE READERS IN OR NEAR ISLAY

Mrs. Elizabeth Walmsley, in a write-up in the Grain Growers' Guide, is asking for help for the first Cottage Hospital, in Alberta. There is one point that particularly appeals to me "that this hospital will be chiefly for maternity cases." Here would be a magnificent opportunity for our men and women to come together and form a Sunshine Circle. The men could provide material for sheets, pillow cases, towels and various other things for the equipment of this work. The women of this circle, could cut out and make up to

the best advantage the material provided. My dear little chicks could put together and make up cheese cloth handkerchiefs, and bandages and pads made of cheese-cloth and cotton batting. One thing I feel sure would give great encouragement to those who are earnestly trying to establish this venture, is to realize that men and women with loving hearts and ready hands will work for them, to make this First Cottage Hospital, a tremendous success.

I commend this Hospital to your tender love and am sure that some of the Sunshine Circles will rally round to help this work.
MARGARET.

Margaret's Letter Box

Dear Margaret:—I take great interest in the Sunshine Guild and am sending one dollar for Sunshine work, just for what it is most needed. Yours is surely a blessed work. I wish I could help a hundred fold more.

A SINCERE FRIEND.

Hanley, Sask.

Dear Friend (sincere):—Many thanks for one dollar sent in. Your wishes are indeed a joy to me. The secret of my success has been in giving everything to my needy ones with the wish that it might be multiplied and I have never known it to fail.

Dear Margaret:—This is my second letter to your club. I am telling you that it is over one month since you said you would send my button and membership card. I have not received it yet. I came from England to Canada on April 1 arriving on April 10. I like Canada very much better than England. I think I will close hoping to receive my button.
JOHN CARTMAN.

Learys, Man.

Dear Boy:—Many thanks for letter. We are out of membership cards for a few days. I will forward button and card as soon as I receive them from the printer. Glad you like Canada. I am sure it will do you good to be out on the farm.

Dear Margaret:—Please send Toy Mission Card. My birthday is on New Year's day. I will be fifteen years old. I remain yours lovingly.

GRACE MCNEILL.

Valparaiso, Sask.

Dear Grace:—Hearty welcome to our Guild. You are a dear to promise to help the Toy Mission. We will have a very large number to care for this winter.

Dear Margaret:—I am a little girl seven years old and would like to join your club and am sending ten cents for a badge.

GLADYS DUNCAN.

Hanley, Sask.

Dear Gladys:—Hearty welcome to our Sunshine Guild. Card and badge will be forwarded at an early date.

L.C.S.:—I cordially agree with your idea. A mother's box in which each member of the family could put in something to be spent for "Mother" exactly, as she wishes. But, dear, though you say mother's work is never done, she does not work for reward except love's reward. God bless all mothers who are home-makers.

Dear Margaret:—This is the second time I have written to your Sunshine Guild. I was very pleased to receive the button. I have a parcel all ready to send to you but have lost the address. Would it be all right to address it to the Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild, Winnipeg? My little sister and I cut some pictures out of catalogs and magazines and pasted them on cardboard to make them stiff. Some of them are wild animals and some of them are people. I made a couple of picture books but I did not think they were good enough to send. I made the backs out of cardboard and pasted brown paper sheets in them. Then I cut out some funny pictures and pasted them in. Well, I will close now wishing you every success.

KATIE SANDERSON.

Holland, Man.

These are just the things we need. Send them right along to The Grain Growers' Guide, Sunshine Guild, Winnipeg

Canadian Northern Railway

TWO TRAINS DAILY

WINNIPEG, PORTAGE, SASKATOON
PRINCE ALBERT, EDMONTON

The CAPITAL CITIES EXPRESS

Via
BRANDON AND REGINA
THE DAY TRAIN

THE ALBERTA EXPRESS

Via
GLADSTONE AND DAUPHIN
THE NIGHT TRAIN

All Trains Connect at Winnipeg

with
"The Lake Superior Express"
Daily to Eastern Canada via Port
Arthur and Fort William.

"The Duluth Express"

Daily via Duluth and Chicago.

"The St. Paul Night Flyer"

Daily via St. Paul and Chicago.

For Time Tables, reservations, fares
and full information call on any Can-
adian Northern Railway agent, or write



R. CREELMAN,
General Passenger Agent,
Canadian Northern
Station
WINNIPEG, CAN.



SHORT LINE

BETWEEN

6.00 p. Lve. WINNIPEG Arr. 2.10 p.

8.30 a. Arr. SASKATOON „ 9.45 p.

9.15 a. „ EDMONTON Lve. 9.00 a.

Electric lighted diners and sleepers with read-
ing lights in upper and lower berths

DAY SERVICE EXCEPT SUNDAY

WINNIPEG, YORKTON and CANORA

Full particulars from G.T.P. Agents or

W. J. QUINLAN

District Passenger Agent

260 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG

Dear Margaret:—You must think I have forgotten all about you. You sent Walter a nice little book and you asked him for our number and I did not know where to answer to for there was no address on it so I took Walter for a ride to see if I could find you but I could not. I wanted to tell you all about the Children's Hospital and to let you see him. He is getting so big but he is just as helpless. I myself am not very well and my husband is in the hospital again with his ears, but I suppose something will turn up for me some day. Well, dear Margaret, will you let me know where to come to find you and if you had any little articles that would do for my lads, I would be very thankful for them. Trusting in providence yours very truly.

A WINNIPEG SUNSHINER.

This dear friend has indeed known sorrow. Our dear lad has been a cripple for a number of years and yet he is so patient always. I would be glad of boy's clothing ages 2 to 8 years.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two-cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

each been elected for two constituencies are almost certain to be succeeded by Roman Catholics. The Methodists and Presbyterians are a tie with 46 each, whilst the Church of England has 45 adherents. There are five Baptists, 3 Lutherans, 2 Congregationalists, and one Quaker.

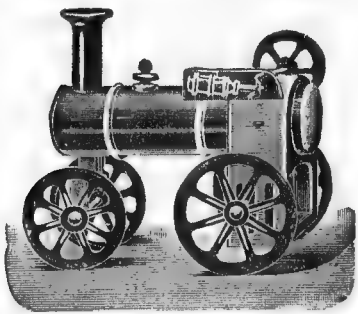
Letting Contracts

There has been some criticism of the defeated government in awarding certain contracts, for which tenders had been called and received, before the people gave their verdict at the polls on September 21. One of the most important of these was the contract for the Grand Trunk Pacific terminal depot at Quebec. It has been freely declared in the Conservative press that there was graft in these contracts, but the ministers responsible deny this and point out that the Conservatives who will have a majority in the house are at liberty to make full inquiry into them. They assert that the money having been approved and voted by Parliament, and the works approved, it was in the best interests of the country to close up these business affairs, leaving the incoming ministers with no back work with which they would not be familiar. The letting of the Quebec contract to the firm which put in the lowest tender, the retired ministers declare, was but the finishing up of a business matter which has engaged the attention of the government for four years, and the various steps of which have been approved by the transportation and other business interests of the ancient capital. The re-opening of the matter by a new government, they say, would involve delay, and if the best interests of the public were served there would not be sufficient variation in the ultimate result to justify such delay. Nevertheless the incoming ministry will probably not be satisfied, and all contracts awarded subsequent to the date of the election will no doubt be made the subject of inquiry before the Public Accounts Committee.

No Appointments Filled

When the Tupper government was beaten in 1896 the retiring ministry

MODEL TRACTION ENGINE



GIVEN FREE

BOYS! We are giving a number of these engines free. This is a great chance to get an instructive and entertaining article for a few hours' work. This engine runs by steam and has a boiler cylinder, fly wheel and safety valve. We give it free for selling only \$2.50 worth of our high grade postcards at 6 for 10c. These include Christmas New Years, Birthdays, Views, etc. Write now for cards; when sold send us the \$2.50 and we will send engine post free to your address.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO.
Winnipeg Dept. Canada

STEAM ENGINE FREE!



This Stationary Steam Engine has brass lacquered boiler with safety valve, whistle and stack, steel fire-

box with spirit burner, fly wheel with speed regulator on metal pedestal, entire engine on wood base. We give it to you free for a few hours' work selling our dainty Xmas Booklets at different prices. We send you a fine assortment of these and at our low price, you will have no trouble selling them. Write now for \$4.00 worth of Booklets and when sold send us the money, and we will send engine by return. Any you cannot sell we will take back.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO.
DEP. G. WINNIPEG CANADA

appointed a considerable list of people to office. Lord Aberdeen who then occupied the post of Governor-General took exception to this procedure and refused to accept the recommendations of Sir Charles and his ministers. The matter was threshed out on the floor of Parliament and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers defended the course of the Governor-General. This of course established a precedent, and for the first time since Confederation a government has gone out of office without at least making an effort to fill all vacancies including Senatorships and judgeships. One appointment to which exception has been taken is that of Mr. Stanley Smith as postmaster of St. Catharines. The vacancy was due to the retirement of Postmaster Lovelace to become the Liberal candidate in Lincoln. Hon. H. S. Beland, who for a few brief weeks enjoyed the distinction of being Postmaster-General, explained that Mr. Smith had been in the service for thirty years; and that his appointment was a departmental promotion and not a political appointment.

All Ready for the Duke

The capital has commenced to make ready for the arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, brother of the late King Edward and uncle of the reigning sovereign, who will on Saturday, October 14, take up his abode at Government House as Governor-General of the Dominion. The principal ceremonies in connection with the arrival of the Duke will take place at Quebec where he will be met by the members of the new Borden administration. All the arrangements for the reception both at Quebec and Ottawa have been made by Hon. Chas. Murphy, the retired Secretary of State, and they will be carried out by the new ministers. On arrival of the Duke at Quebec, on October 13, the oath of office will be administered in the legislative buildings. There will be street illuminations, processions, dinners and receptions to fill in the time till midnight when His Royal Highness will board the train for Ottawa. Arriving here in the middle of the afternoon he will be formally welcomed on behalf of the Canadian government, and the civic authorities will present him with an address. The latter event will be attended with much ceremony and will be witnessed by one thousand invited guests for whose accommodation an immense stand is now being erected in front of the Parliament buildings. The ceremony over, the Duke will drive direct to Rideau Hall, which will be his place of residence during his term of office, which is for two years only. While some additions and improvements have been made at Rideau Hall because of the coming of a member of the Royal family to Ottawa it is not anticipated that there will be much change in the way of doing things. The Duke has intimated that what has been good enough for former Governors-General will be quite good enough for him. It was proposed to have a continuous guard for

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EXCEPTIONAL MAIL-ORDER SYSTEM

for selling Diamond and Gold Jewellery, Fine Watches, Sterling Silver and durable Silver Plate is an exceedingly great benefit to those who live outside of Winnipeg, and wish to buy any or all of these articles, and be thoroughly satisfied as to their quality.

Through this mailing service, with our artistic 124-page catalogue acting as a silent but helpful salesman, you obtain access to the largest and best selected of Western Canadian Jewellery Stocks, are served with the same prompt courteousness as though buying in our stores, and receive first any advantages which we may be able to offer in price.

D. R. Dingwall, JEWELLERS
LIMITED WINNIPEG

PORTAGE AVENUE WINNIPEG.

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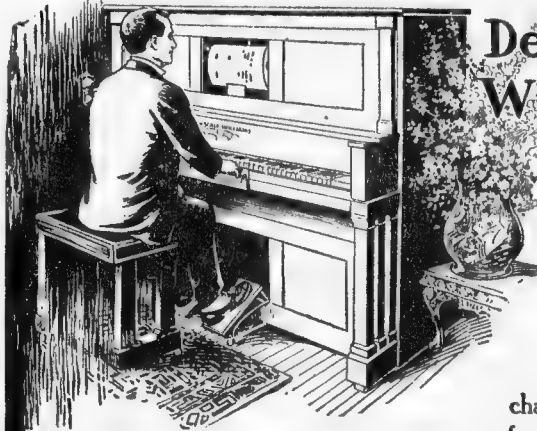
Kindly send me by return mail, post-paid and free of charge, your this year's catalogue, and also [put my name on your mailing list that I may receive your new catalogue as soon as it comes from the press this fall

Name

Address

G.G.G.

The Work You do Tomorrow Depends on What You do Tonight



After a wearing grinding day, you need more than food and an easy chair to make you ready for to-morrow's work.

Music smoothes away the trials of the day—brings the brain back to its normal rhythm—soothes, quiets and rests, because it appeals to the best that is in us.

The best investment a business man can make for himself and family is a

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PLAYER PIANO

the one that contains the special features which appeal to everyone and makes it possible to produce the best in music.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars about the New Scale Williams Pianos and Player Pianos, and if there is no dealer in your locality we will arrange to supply you direct from the factory.

ASK ABOUT OUR EXTENDED PAYMENT PLAN. 349

CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER Ltd.
323 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, Man. Ask for Booklet G.

WANTED BETWEEN NOW AND TIME OF HEAVY FROST 100 Cars of First-Class Potatoes

Prompt Settlement. DOMINION PRODUCE CO. Winnipeg, Man.

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Registered at Ottawa they are absolutely legal and binding.

With a Bax Legal Will Form any person can make his own will at home and make it just as binding as any lawyer can. There are no costly law fees. 35 cents buys the Will Form and complete instructions. Thousands of these forms have been sold in the past and never yet has one been successfully contested.

You may not have made your will yet but it is one of the most important matters. Don't put it off any longer. Get one of these forms today and your heirs will be protected no matter what happens. It is private. It is safe. It can be made out at home. For sale by all druggists and stationers or sent post paid on receipt of 35c. by Bax Will Form Co., 275 H. College St., Toronto.

J. D. Hazen, Premier of New Brunswick. Minister of Militia, Col. Sam Hughes, M.P. for Victoria, Ont.

Minister of Public Works, F. D. Monk, M.P. for Jacques Cartier, Quebec.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Mines in Ontario.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. George E. Foster, M.P. for Toronto North.

Postmaster General, L. P. Pelletier, M.P. for Quebec County, Quebec.

Secretary of State, Dr. W. J. Roche, M.P. for Marquette, Manitoba.

In addition to the above the following are members of the government without portfolio: A. E. Kemp, M.P. for Toronto East; George H. Perley, M.P. for Argen-teuil, Quebec and Senator Loughheed, of Calgary.

GRAIN SMUGGLING

An extensive and systematic plot for smuggling grain from Canada to the United States is alleged to have been unearthed by George W. Foulkes, of St. Paul, government agent in charge of the United States customs in the Northwest.

It was during the search for the Mona Lisa, the famous painting stolen from Paris, and which it was rumored was about to be smuggled into the United States through the northwestern states of Canada, that the plot to smuggle grain was uncovered.

Two arrests have been made at Norma, N.D., Walter Jacobson, a wheat buyer for the Atlantic Grain company, and A. J. McGuire, a farmer, being in the toils. Confessions from at least a dozen men, it is alleged, have been gained by Agent Foulkes. One of the men arrested has admitted his guilt, the plea having been made a matter of record before a United States commission at Mohall, N.D. They are both bound over to the federal grand jury and both furnished bonds for their appearance and were released.

The nature of the confessions which it is understood have been secured have not been made public, nor will they unless there are further developments.

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED

At midnight on October 9, Hon. R. L. Borden completed his task of cabinet making and presented his slate at once to Earl Grey, who approved of it. The new ministers will be sworn in today. The cabinet is as follows:

Premier, Hon. R. L. Borden.
Minister of Agriculture, Martin Burrell, M.P. for Yale-Cariboo, B.C.

Minister of Customs, Dr. J. D. Reid, M.P. for Grenville, Ont.

Minister of Finance, W. T. White, a private citizen of Toronto.

Minister of Inland Revenue, W. B. Mantel, K.C., M.P. for Terrebonne, Quebec.

Minister of Interior, Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of Public Works in Manitoba.

Minister of Justice, Ex-Judge Doherty, M.P. for Montreal (St. Anne).

Minister of Labor, T. W. Crothers, M.P. for West Elgin, Ont.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon.

GRAIN GROWERS**ARE YOU SATISFIED?****ARE YOU CONVINCED?**

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the **Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.**

Box 1746**S. SPINK****Winnipeg**

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg**Wheat, Oats****Car
Lots****Option
Trading****Flax, Barley****NET BIDS** wired on request.**CONSIGNMENTS** sold to

the highest bidder

WANTED RECIPROCITY

E. Maunsell, a large stock rancher of the Macleod district, last week concluded the sale of 2,500 head of prime beef cattle to P. Burns & Co., of Calgary. Mr. Maunsell would not state the price he received for his stock but stated that he received \$21,000 less than he would have if the reciprocity agreement with the United States had been passed, and he considered that he was out just that amount through its defeat. "I would not have required to ship the cattle to Chicago to have received the increased price, either," he said. "I would have got it right here in Calgary."

BAD PRAIRIE FIRE

A disastrous prairie and stubble fire swept over part of the country in the vicinity of Aberdeen, Sask., on Friday

last, burning everything before it. The heaviest loser was T. G. Moore, who it is reported, lost about 50 acres of crop and all his buildings. The fire is supposed to have started from a cigar stub.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

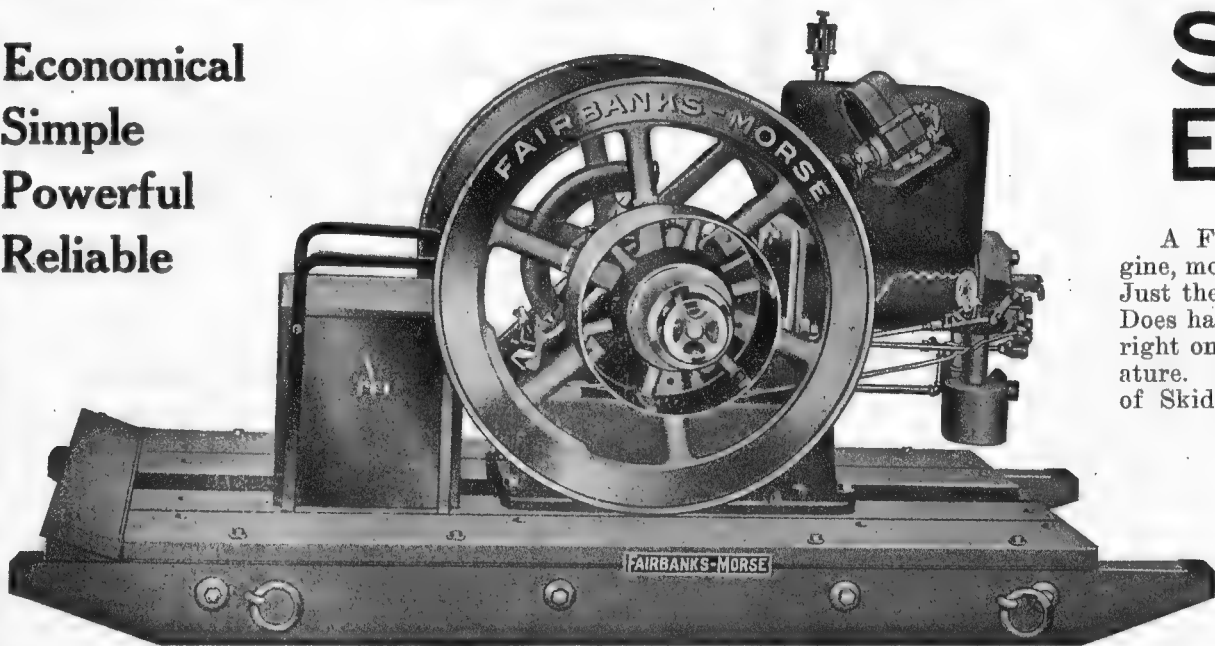
Three young children of Alexander Lachance, of St. Fereel, in the county of Montmorency, a mountain village some miles inland from La Bonne Ste. Anne, Quebec, have been burned to death in a fire which destroyed the home. The little ones were left alone in the house, and it is supposed that one of them started a fire while playing with matches.

FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Captain Machin, M.P.P., of Kenora, has asked that he be placed on record as an advocate of votes for women.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

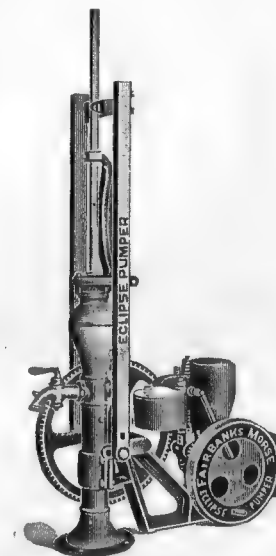
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ENGINES**

A Fairbanks-Morse Hopper Cooled Engine, mounted on steel shod, hardwood skids. Just the thing for moving around the farm. Does hard work as though it liked it, and is right on the job no matter what the temperature. Built in all sizes. Write for catalog of Skidded Engines.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd. Winnipeg
Saskatoon Calgary

Would you pump water from a deep well for two cents per hour? That's what the Eclipse Pumper does right along. Neither does its usefulness end there. The engine is easily lifted from the pump jack base, and being fitted with three sizes of pulleys, is all ready to turn the cream separator, churn, fanning mill, grindstone, washing machine, etc. It is extremely simple and thoroughly dependable. The Eclipse Pumper is not an air-cooled toy, but a practical guaranteed Fairbanks-Morse Engine, with a frost-proof cooling system which COOLS and never gives any trouble. A child can start it with ease. We furnish the engine and jack complete ready to attach to any ordinary farm pump.

Fairbanks Scales---The World's Standard For Every Service**SEND FOR SPECIAL CATALOG**



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 9)

Wheat.—During the past week our wheat has been in real good demand, being urgently wanted to fill space, with the result that exporters have had to pay fancy premiums on grain, which they had expected long ago to have been plentiful by the first week in October, but which, owing to the wet weather, was far from pressing on the market.

We anticipate the spreads will widen now under the October option, but still good prices will rule for the immediate future, as the shortage will be by no means made up. Terminal stocks posted this morning are almost three million bushels less than one year ago. The Standards Board will meet in about two weeks' time now, and new standards will be set for the coming year's crop. Much tough grain is coming ahead, but we are hopeful the shipments of this will let up now that better weather has come. Altogether, our farmers should exercise every possible way in saving their grain. Farmers, by exercising care in setting up their shocks after the rain, or in moving grain from the north side to the south side of the shock, will frequently save a grade in the whole lot, and make their labor well worth while. There will be now doubtless much sprouted grain and bleached grain. Do not mix well saved grain with grain which is at all inclined to be tough, as we have recently observed some farmers doing, as the result is usually disastrous and disappointing. It would seem that low grades of wheat should be marketed first, as prices for the commercial grades will doubtless decline.

Farmers whose grain has graded damp, must not be disappointed if sales of it cannot be made while it is en route, as until such grain is actually unloaded, the grade is in doubt, and such grain may have to be dried at terminals.

Oats.—The oat market has declined a little after a number of fluctuations, when the shorts were pinched during the bad weather, but they are now a little lower, and we think that farmers having oats out and in shape for sale, should take advantage of these good prices.

Barley.—Barley has been in poor demand, except any good malting barley. However, we think our farmers need not worry about the barley situation if they can save what they have in shock, and as the barley crop this year is going to bring a big price, it will pay farmers well to clean their own barley, which may be infested with wild oats, if the barley itself is clean and bright, and by cleaning, a grade of No. 3 could be obtained.

Flax.—New flax is in very good demand, but there is little moving yet.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Oct. 4 .. 98½	97½	95½	100½	
Oct. 5 .. 98½	97	96	100½	
Oct. 6 .. 99	98½	96	101	
Oct. 7 .. 98½	97½	95	99½	
Oct. 9 .. 97½	96	94½	99½	
Oct. 10 .. 98½	97½	95½	100½	
Oats—				
Oct. 4 .. 43		39½		
Oct. 5 .. 43½		39½	43	
Oct. 6 .. 43½		39½	43	
Oct. 7 .. 42½		39½	42½	
Oct. 9 .. 42½		39	42½	
Oct. 10 .. 42½		39½	42½	
Flax—				
Oct. 4 .. 222				
Oct. 5 .. 222				
Oct. 6 .. 222				
Oct. 7 .. 222				
Oct. 9 .. 222				
Oct. 10 .. 223½				

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, October 7)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	\$1.08½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old	1.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old	1.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu.	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.08½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,800 bu. to arr.	1.08
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample ..	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, tough ..	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 11 cars	1.06½

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car to go out ..	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, elevator ..	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, frosted ..	1.03½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arr.	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 10 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 7 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 4 wheat, 6 cars .....	.94
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car .....	.92
No. 4 wheat, 1 car .....	.90
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars .....	.97
No. 4 wheat, 1 car .....	.93
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars .....	.98½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car .....	.93
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars .....	.98½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars .....	.98½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car .....	.98½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car .....	.99
No. 4 wheat, 1 car .....	.99
No. 4 wheat, 1 car .....	.98
No. 4 wheat, 1 car kingheads ..	.95½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.01½
Rejected wheat, 1 car badly damaged ..	.95
Rejected wheat, 1 car winter bin ..	.82
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.00
Rejected wheat, 1 car .....	.95
Rejected wheat, 1 car .....	.93½
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.99

No grade wheat, 2 cars .....	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.93
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.02
No grade wheat, 1 car light .....	.96½
No grade wheat, 1 car green frosted ..	.85
No grade wheat, 1 car frosted ..	.95
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No grade wheat, 2 cars .....	.85
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.96
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.98
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.95
No grade wheat, 2 cars .....	.98½
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.96
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.93
No grade wheat, 1 car .....	.98
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 western wheat, 1 car .....	.93
No. 2 Hard Winter, 2 cars	1.05
No. 2 Hard Winter, 1 car Montana ..	1.02½
No. 2 Hard Winter, 1 car	1.06
No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car .....	.97
No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car .....	.94
Timothy, 9 sacks	14.50
Timothy, 19 sacks	14.00
No. 4 White Oats, 1 car .....	.45½
No. 3 oats, 1 car seedy .....	.43
No. 3 oats, 2 cars .....	.45
No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car .....	.95
No. 4 Durum wheat, 1 car .....	.95
No. 2 rye, 8 cars .....	.92
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.13
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.12
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.03½
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.03
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car .....	.97
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car .....	.89
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars .....	.90
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.08
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars .....	.88
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car very seedy ..	.88
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car .....	.96
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car .....	.76
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car .....	.97
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.01
No grade barley, 1 car	1.01
No grade barley, 1 car seedy .....	.60
No grade barley, 1 car very seedy ..	.76
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.00
Sample barley, 1 car .....	.97
Sample barley, 1 car .....	.95
Sample barley, 2 cars .....	.88
Sample barley, 1 car .....	.85
Sample barley, 3 cars	1.06
Sample barley, 1 car .....	.78
No. 1 flax, 6 cars	2.38
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.39
No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	2.38½
No. 1 flax, 800 bu. to arr.	2.36
No. 1 flax, 250 bu. to arr.	2.34
No. 1 flax, sacks	2.38

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay	
Timothy	\$17.00 to \$19.00
Upland	13.00 " 14.00
Slough	10.00 " 11.00
Potatoes	
Per bushel	25c. to 35c.
Oats	
Best feed	28c. to 32c.

Barley

No. 3	55c.
No. 4	43c.
Feed	34c.

Butter

Dairy	25c. to 35c.
-------------	--------------

Eggs

Per doz.	30c.
---------------	------

Poultry

Chickens	12½c.
Fowls	11c.
Turkeys	18c.
Geese	12½c.
Ducks	12½c.
Wild geese, each	75c. to \$1.25
Wild ducks, each	30c. to 35c.

Live Stock

Veal calves	\$4.00 to \$5.75
Sheep	4.50 " 5.00
Lambs	5.00 " 5.50

Wheat

No. 1 Nor.	80c.
No. 2	77c.
No. 3	73c.
No. 4	69c.
No. 5	60c.
No. 6	52c.
Rejected, No. 1	69c.
Rejected, No. 2	66c.
Rejected, No. 3	68c.
Feed	43c.

HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Head Office 8 King St. West

TORONTO

James Mason, General Manager

WINNIPEG OFFICE

426 MAIN STREET

W. A. Machaffie, Manager

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Moose Jaw, Sintaluta, Welwyn, Weyburn

British Columbia Branch, Fernie

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The Foundations

upon which the success of The Great West Life has been established are

Results To Policyholders

The reasons for the excellent results accomplished are clearly depicted in the new illustrated pamphlet, "The Real Foundations of The Great-West Life," a copy of which will be mailed to any address on request.

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Life Assurance Company
Head Office - - Winnipeg

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from OCT. 4 to OCT. 10, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1 Man. Re		
Oct.																				
4	100	97	94	91½	85½	79½	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	42½	40½	..	..	222
5	100	97½	94½	92½	85½	80½	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	40½	..	61 55	222
6	100	97½	95	92½	86	80	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	40½	72	61 55	..
7	99	96½	94	91½	85	79	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	42½	40½	..	55	..
9	98	96½	93½	91	84½	78½	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	40½	..	55	..
10	99½	96½	94	90½	84½	78½	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	40½	..	..	224

Winnipeg Live Stock Country Produce

Stockyard Receipts (Week ending Oct. 7).

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	3419	472	1919
C. N. R.	1595	376	171
G. T. P.	449	28	18
Total last week ..	5463	876	2108
Total prev. week ..	4705	591	1689
Total year ago	8240	1069	1038

Disposition

Exporters	1047
Butchers east	769
Feeders east	295
Feeders west	53
Consumed locally	2526

Cattle

The big runs of cattle that some people were expecting have not come along yet, and the receipts are only half what they were at this time last year. A year ago the shipments to the east from the Winnipeg yards were equal to the total receipts at the present time. The comparatively small number of cattle being marketed at Winnipeg this fall is partly accounted for by the western demand, the growing cities of Alberta and Saskatchewan absorbing a considerable quantity of beef, while a lot is being bought in Alberta and shipped to British Columbia. Prices this fall are ranging from 25 to 50 cents a cwt. higher than a year ago the eastern and export markets which take our surplus being fairly well supplied. This week's prices are about even with last week, choice export steers fetching \$5.00 a cwt. with an occasional lot selling for \$5.25. Choice animals are not over plentiful, however, and on most days during the past week there has been nothing on the market worth over \$4.25. The veal calves offered have not been of a quality to bring the highest price, and there was a drop of 50 cents a cwt. compared with last week's figures.

Hogs

There was a bigger supply of hogs on the market this week, but prices were firm with the top at \$8.50 for choice pigs weighing around 200 lbs. A big cut is being made on heavies and stags, and some sold as low as \$5.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs

The sheep market is still poor, the choicest lambs bringing \$6.50 while a lot of good sheep have been sold at \$4.50 a cwt.

Butter

There has been a considerable falling off in the supply of butter, and prices have been raised. Dealers are now paying 23 cents for No. 1 dairy and 20 cents for good round lots.

Milk and Cream

There is no change in milk and cream prices. The creameries are paying \$2.00 a hundred lbs. for milk, 25 cents per lb. of butter fat for sour cream and 30 cents for sweet.

Eggs

Receipts of eggs from the country are getting smaller and a good deal of the trade in Winnipeg is being supplied from the south. Held stock are worth about 23½ cents, with a deduction for all eggs that will not pass the candling test. Fresh gathered eggs, from farmers with a reputation, are bringing five cents a dozen more.

Potatoes

The price of potatoes is keeping up well, and dealers are paying 45 cents on cars at Winnipeg.

Live Poultry

A large quantity of live poultry are being marketed in Winnipeg now at fairly good prices. Spring chickens are fetching 14 cents, ducks from 12 to 14 cents, fowls and roosters from 9 to 10½ cents, geese 12 cents, and turkeys 16 cents live weight.

Wild ducks are being bought at from 25 to 60 cents a pair according to size and quality.

Hay

With fine weather hay is reaching the city in large quantities and prices are lower than last week: Timothy, \$14, and wild hay from \$7 to \$9 a ton on track at Winnipeg.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

Winnipeg, Oct. 9.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible ..	5,454,857	2,845,660	398,214
Last week ..	4,094,212	3,632,175	358,551
Last year ..	9,077,333	7,529,227	748,951
Ft. William ..	2,352,250	280,942	126,202
Pt Arthur ..	1,930,250	272,945	220,795
Meaford ..	18,108	82,700	.....
Mid. Tiffin ..	119,867	432,500	.....
Owen Sd. ..	24,023	49,159	18,139
Goderich ..	76,609	399,963	.....
Sar. Pt. Ed. ..	9,594	149,928	.....
Pt. Colb'ne ..	407,380	18,813	.....
Kingston ..	6,955	56,000	1,200
Prescott ..	4,000	394,965	.....
Montreal ..	394,426	607,045	31,178
Quebec ..	1,350	50,700	700
Victoria Har ..	110,045	50,000	.....

Note.—At Tiffin 1,316,680 bushels of (U. S.) oats held in bond.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total shipments of wheat were 11,024,000, against 10,176,000 last week, and 16,952,000 last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
America ..	4,696,000	3,922,000	2,752,000
Russia ..	1,336,000	1,288,000	7,264,000
Danube ..	2,248,000	2,303,000	4,200,000
India ..	592,000	424,000	450,000
Argentina ..	1,064,000	936,000	1,008,000
Australia ..	896,000	1,680,000	656,000
Aus.-Hum. ..	896,000	1,680,000	656,000
Others ..	192,000	135,000	8,000

Total 11,024,000 10,176,000 16,952,000

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur on Oct. 6 was 4,282,538.30, as against 3,075,579.50 last week, and 7,170,975.20 last year. Total shipments were 2,122,622, last year 2,655,152.

Amount of each grade was:—

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard ..	5,429.40	25,162.20
No. 1 Nor. ..	378,717.10	926,554.30
No. 2 Nor. ..	1,293,918.50	2,289,471.40
No. 3 Nor. ..	1,000,754.40	2,327,610.40
No. 4 ..	399,122.50	652,920.10
No. 5 ..	162,495.10	153,806.50
Other grades ..	1,042,100.10	795,449.10

Totals ... 4,282,538.30 7,170,975.20

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 C. W. ..	35,892.32	2,263.18
No. 2 ..	298,924.04	3,352,286.12
No. 3 White ..	71,945.02	277,398.01
Other grades ..	147,648.19	368,834.07

Total ... 554,932.25 4,363,733.01

Stocks of barley 346,998.00 574,292.00

Stocks of Flax 34,380.00 34,380.00

Oats Barley Flax

Ship. this year 112,235 55,628 4,589

Ship. last year 285,387 24,998 55,209

HEAVY YIELDS AT ROSTHERN

Marvellous grain crops were raised at the Rosthern experimental farm this year on trial plots, each one consisting of the fortieth of an acre. Huron wheat averaged 73 bushels and 20 pounds an acre, and was the finest crop harvested. Marquis wheat was second with a 70 bushel average. Preston and Chelsea wheat are next with 66 bushels. Early Red Fife averaged 60 bushels. Kutranka, a macaroni wheat, was lowest on the list at only 37 bushels and 20 pounds. Oats were also an excellent crop, Danberry averaging 96 bushels and 16 pounds being the lowest. Banner topped the list at 131 bushels and 26 pounds. Danish Island just one bushel short of this. Odessa six-rowed barley yielded 100 bushels and 40 pounds. Duck Bill topped the list for two-rowed barley at 85 bushels.

Of wheat Marquis and Huron showed the least effect from frost.

The Minneapolis Traffic association has started a campaign for lower rail rates from the Western Canadian wheat fields to Minneapolis so that the Minneapolis mills may be able to grind Canadian wheat under the United States "draw-back" provision which provides that the duty paid on imported wheat shall be returned when the wheat is exported in the form of flour. If this provision is taken advantage of to a large extent it will, in the opinion of the Minneapolis millers, make up, in a measure, for the defeat of the reciprocity pact.

THE FOOD RIOTS IN FRANCE

The French housewife, that exemplar of thrift, has revolted against the increased cost of the necessities of life. Having strained the art of making a little go a long way almost to the breaking point, that point has at last been reached owing to the scarcity due to the drought being emphasized by protective tariffs. When one has learned to exist on the smallest possible quantity of food by the practice of a skilled domestic economy, any marked diminution of the quantity of supplies caused by rising prices, leave so small a margin, that the wolf of hunger is very soon in at the door. We are not urging that the French housewife makes any mistake in practising thrifty economy.

PHONING FROM AEROPLANE

Successful experiments have been made at Cardiff, Wales, in wireless telephony, which may have far-reaching developments in aviation, particularly in war service. Conversation was freely carried on with an aviator while he was flying 750 feet in the air at a speed estimated to be 55 miles an hour.

JAPANESE NAVY

It is estimated that the Japanese naval budget will call for \$175,000,000, to be spent for seven battleships, two armored cruisers of thirty thousand tons each, and numerous other war vessels.

The produce commission man who buys a head of cabbage from the producer at 1½ cents and sells it to the consumer at 10 cents is a parasite. The grain commission man who does not buy the farmers' grain but sells it for him, at a charge of 1 cent per bushel, and does the best he can to get the highest price, is a necessity under the present expensive method of doing business. The Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd., 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, are strictly commission sellers and a good firm to ship to.—Adv't.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	99½	100½	98½	Choice export steers	5.00-5.25	5.10-5.35	4.75-5.00	Fancy dairy	24c	25c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	96½	97½	94½	Good export steers	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.40-4.60	No. 1 dairy	23c	21c-22c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	94	94½	90½	Choice butcher steers and	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.45-4.80	Good round lots	20c	18c-19c	20c
No. 4	90½	91½	85½	heifers				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	84½	85½	79½	Fair to good butcher steers	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.85-4.40	Strictly Fresh	28c	28c	27c-28c
No. 6	78½	79½	73½	and heifers				Subject to candling	23½c	25c	22c-23c
Feed	71	71½	..	Common to medium butch				Potatoes			
Cash Oats				steers and heifers	3.80-4.15	3.80-4.15	3.10-3.45	Per bushel	45c	45c-50c	50c
No. 2 C.W.	42	43	32½	Best fat cows	4.00-4.35	4.00-4.35	3.75-4.15	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Medium Cows	3.35-3.75	3.35-3.75	3.25-3.60	Sweet cream (per lb. butter			
No. 3 .....	..	74	47½	Canners	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.00-3.00	fat)	30c	30c	.....
Cash Flax				Best bulls	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	Cream for butter-making pur			
No. 1 N.W.	224	225	242	Common and medium bulls ..	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00	poses (per lb. butter fat) ..	25c	25c	.....
Wheat Futures				Best stockers and feeders	3.60-4.25	3.60-4.25	4.25-4.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	.....
October	98½	98½	..	Light stockers	3.00-3.40	3.00-3.40	3.00-3.50	Live Poultry			
November	97½	..	97	Choice veal calves	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50	4.50-5.00	Chickens	14c	14c	13c
December	95½	96½	95½	Common to medium calves ..	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	3.75-4.00	Fowl	10½c	12½c	10c
May	100½	101½	100½	Best milkers and springers	\$40-\$60	\$40-\$60	.....	Old Roosters	9c	9c	7c
Oats Futures				(each)				Ducks	12c-14c	12c	13c
October	42½	43½	..	Com'n milkers and springers	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	.....	Geese	12c	12c	11c
December	39½	39½	33½	(each)				Turkeys	14c-16c	15c	15c
May	42½	43½	38	Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Choice hogs	\$8.50	8.00-8.50	\$9.00	No. 1 Wild	\$8-\$9	\$12	\$10
October	223½	225	242	Rough sows	6.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	7.25-8.25	No. 2 Wild	\$7	\$11	\$9
				Stags		5.50-7.00	5.75-6.75	No. 1 Timothy	\$14	\$15	\$16
				Sheep and Lambs				No. 2 Timothy .....	...	...	...
				Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.50-6.75				
				Best killing sheep	4.50	4.50	5.00-5.25				



THE above illustration shows one of our Standard Type of Telephones for Rural Party Line Service. Our Telephones are the clearest-talking and loudest-ringing telephones on the market.

They are made in Canada, and have many exclusive features—many improvements that add to their efficiency. They are the result of careful study, by our expert engineers, of Canadian telephone requirements. Given the severest tests and examined part by part, by men of wide experience in telephone construction, they have been pronounced the highest-class, the most efficient, telephones yet constructed.

GIVE BEST SERVICE

Your system requires the highest-class telephones that money can buy—telephones that will give the best and longest service—that will save repair expenses—that will cost the least for maintenance; in short, Canadian Independent Telephones.

The amazing success of our telephones with Independent Telephone

Get the highest-class telephones for your system

They will give better and longer service
Save maintenance cost. 10 years' guarantee

Companies in Ontario, where we are in competition with all telephone manufacturers, and where we dominate the field, is a safe guarantee to the West that our telephones are the highest quality and best value.

The very fact that our business doubled in volume last year, and is doubling again this year, is surely sufficient proof that the **QUALITY** of our telephones, and the **SERVICE** we render, is above par

There are inferior and cheaper telephones on the market, but we are not competing with them for your business. We want your business on the basis of **SUPERIOR QUALITY** and **VALUE**.

FREE TRIAL

And to eliminate all chance, all possibility of dissatisfaction, we offer to send our telephones for **FREE TRIAL**.

In addition, we **GUARANTEE** them for 10 years against defects in material and workmanship. That shows our confidence in our telephones.

A NEW BOOK

Write and ask us all about our **FREE TRIAL OFFER**, also for No. 3 Bulletin, which is just off the printing press. It is the latest book on telephones. Profusely illustrated, and contains correct information on the most improved methods of building lines, operating, selection of materials, etc.

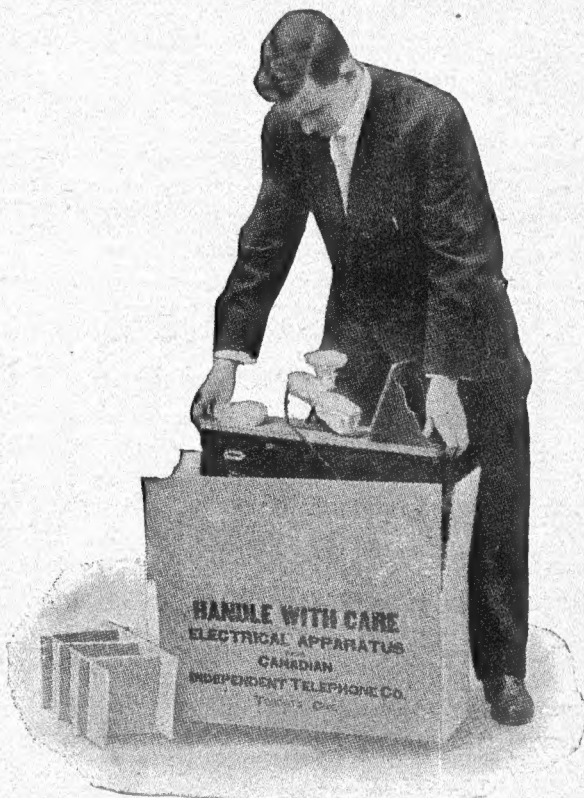
With our No. 3 Bulletin, if requested, we will include a copy of our famous book, "Canada and the Telephone"—an exceedingly interesting

book, graphically illustrated by a leading artist. It gives the history of the Canadian Independent Telephone Movement and shows the advantages of rural telephones.

You may require the services of our Staff of Qualified Telephone Engineers to assist in planning construction or solving operating problems. Their wide experience and knowledge are at your service without cost to you.

WRITE FOR PRICES

If construction materials are required in a hurry, we can supply them promptly. We carry a large stock of all kinds, and handle nothing but first grade. Write for Price List.



Packed in most up-to-date style. Every telephone in separate case, as shown. Note that the transmitter, receiver and shelf are attached ready for service.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

1843 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

Limited

40

Heart to Heart

■ This is a department which is conducted for the benefit of our readers. The chief feature is the great variety of thought expressed. No contributions for this department are solicited, and none are paid for. They are all free-will offerings from the hearts of The Guide readers. It does not seem right that readers should be denied the privilege of perusing some of the letters which the editor receives, so they are here presented.

HELPING THE CAUSE

I heartily approve of the stand you are taking in the farmers' interests and doing my best to get the people in this locality to drop their party and support the candidates who will pledge themselves to support the farmers' interests.—James Clarke, Clarkleigh, Man.

VOICE FROM ONTARIO

Please advise me at once as to the subscription price of The Grain Growers' Guide. I am anxious to get it as early as possible so as to inform myself on the question of reciprocity from the Western viewpoint. If you will I wish you would enter my name on the subscription list and forward the

paper to me beginning with the last number, and advise me as to the price and I will remit by return mail. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, yours sincerely, John F. Krug, Tavistock, Ont., July 28, '11.

STANDS BY THE GUIDE

I am very glad to be able to push our paper. It is my first attempt, but I trust I may have another opportunity of helping another farmer by inducing him to take The Guide. So the manufacturers are trying to hurt The Guide by withdrawing their advertising business. Well, they won't. Just you increase the price of The Guide if you feel things are going hard. I for one will gladly and willingly pay twice the price, yes, and more if it should be necessary to do so. There are others that feel as I do. If the pinch should come, try us and see. The manufacturers have had the cream of our work for a long time but we'll be eternally — or blessed before they get our Guide.—Henry J. Good, Manor, Sask., July 17, '11.

FIGHT FOR THE GUIDE

I got another subscriber for The Guide. This was a man out hunting horses. I am always putting in a good word for The Guide no matter where I happen to be. I am astonished that so many farmers do not take The Guide, but the only thing to do is to keep hammering away at them and perhaps before another election comes off we will

be able to send enough farmers to Ottawa to see us through. Borden got it in the neck up here. Aren't they putting up a great fight to hold us down, but I hope soon to see a change. I remain a fighter for our cause and The Guide.—Edward Hearn, Hearnleigh, Alta., July 11, '11.

SORRY FOR HIM

Please strike my name off your lists as I cannot support a paper that advocates reciprocity. I am, dear sir, yours truly, Wm. Waller, Binscarth, July 10, '11.

HE WILL MISS IT

I notice that my subscription runs out on July 26. I would say that you mark me off the list as I think I can get along without such dope as you have been giving me in the past. Wm. Alexander, Barons, Alta., July 24, '11.

ONLY HURTS HIMSELF

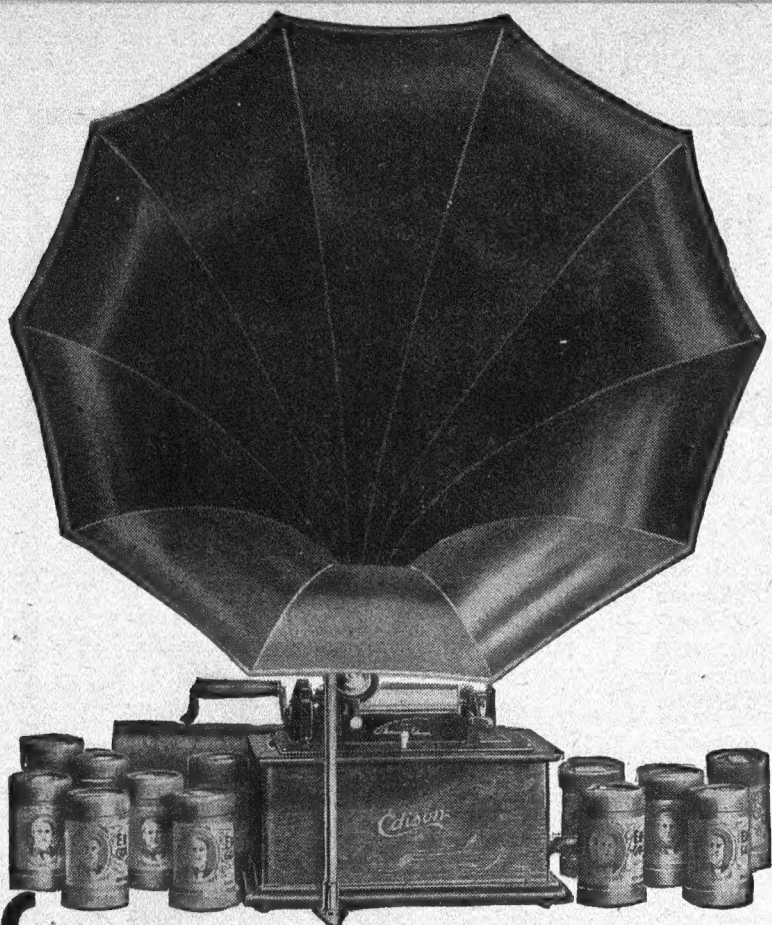
My subscription to your paper is paid up till February, but as I have no use for either the editor or his paper, so strongly in favor of reciprocity, you may stop the d—n thing now.—A. A. Livingston, Claresholm, Alta., July 11, '11.

GUIDE APPRECIATED

I can assure you that the members of the association here appreciate The Guide and the work it is carrying on.—W. E. Hall, Dana, Sask., July 11, '11.

BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS

I think The Guide is doing more for the farmers and the common people generally of Canada than all other Canadian papers combined. It is certainly fearless, neither giving nor asking any quarter. It has a backbone like a circus pole and best of all, no political party can make it "stand hitched" or pull any wool over its eyes. It lets all the wind out of the sails of all political tricksters of either party. Its rays penetrate anything of that nature. I lived 48 years in the United States and 6 years in Canada and I have failed to see where reciprocity or free trade would injure either country, generally, but can see many places where it could help both and Canada especially, as free trade is a trust buster to any country. As to annexation talk it is only a blind to keep our eyes off the main issues. The sentiment for it in the United States is so weak that the ice trust would defeat it there. While I lived there I never heard a single person mention it. Neither have I heard any Yankee in Canada advocate it. The manufacturers robbed us farmers in the United States but the Canadian manufacturers can stand on one foot, keep one eye shut and both hands in his pockets and show the Yankee tricks worth two of theirs. The protective tariff is what made the United States the worst millionaire and trust throttled country in the world and if continued will do the same for Canada. If an organizer was sent here he could get at least a hundred members for the U.F.A. We have a newly settled district but it is very much alive.—W. W. Glenn, Sedalia, Alta.



The Edison!

The Latest Style EDISON Phonograph in Our Grand New Outfit — this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

FREE!

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my own expense.

Read the Offer:

I will ship you free this grand concert outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Molded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me one cent C. O. D. or sign any lease or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert, give a minstrel show, music, dances, the old fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

MY REASON—My reason for this free loan offer, this extra liberal offer on the finest talking machine ever made—see below.

MR. EDISON Says: "I want to see a Phonograph in every home."

The Phonograph is the result of years of experiment; it is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He realizes fully its value as an entertainer and educator; for the phonograph brings the pleasure of the city right to the village and the farm home. Now, the new Fireside Edison Phonograph of our Grand Outfit Improved Model, is the latest and greatest improved talking machine made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it; everybody must hear it. If you have only heard other talking machines before, you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from our new outfit. This new machine is just out and has never been heard around the country. We want to convince you; we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderfully liberal offer.

My Reason

I don't want you to buy it—I don't ask you to buy anything. But I do feel that if I can send you this great phonograph and convince you of its merits, of its superiority, you will be glad to invite your neighbors and friends to your house to let them hear the free concert. Then, perhaps, one or more of your friends will be glad to buy one of these great new outfits. You can tell your friends that they can get an Edison Phonograph outfit complete with records for only \$2.00 a month—\$2.00 a month—the easiest possible payment and, at the same time, a rock-bottom price. Perhaps you yourself would want a Phonograph, and if you ever intend to get a phonograph, now is the chance to get the brand new and most wonderful phonograph ever made, and on a most wonderfully liberal offer. But if neither you nor your friends want the machine, that is O. K.; I simply want you to have it on a free loan, and perhaps somebody who heard the machine will buy one later. I am glad to send it on a free loan offer anyway. I will take it as a favor if you will send me your name and address so I can send you the catalog—then you can decide whether you want the free loan. There are no strings on this offer, absolutely none. It is a free loan that is all. I ask not for one cent of your money, I only say if any of your people want to buy a phonograph, they may get one for \$2.00 a month, if they want it.

Now, remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money

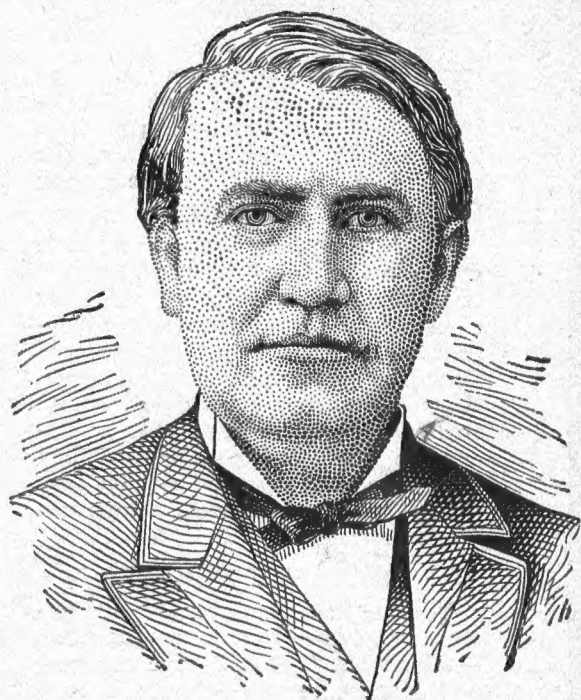
his home cheerful and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us, and we do not even charge you anything C. O. D.

Write for the FREE Edison Catalog

In this catalog you will find a complete list

of music and vaudeville entertainments. You can pick out just the kind of records you want for the entertainment you want on this free loan in your own home. Get this catalog at once, then you can decide whether or not you want a free loan and when you want it. You can also decide just the music you want. Remember, I will appreciate it as a favor if you will give me the opportunity of sending you this latest style machine—the climax of Mr. Edison's skill—on this free loan offer. I will appreciate it especially if you will send me your name and address anyway right now, so I can fully and clearly explain our methods of shipping the Edison Phonograph on a free loan offer. **SIGN THE COUPON TODAY. Do it right now.**

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Dept. 7717, 355 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG, CANADA. U. S. Office: Edison Block, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



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